HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,147—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES]
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th April	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA	9800
30th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7983
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th June	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10500
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
18th "	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st March, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregorj	16th June 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel to sail on or about the 29th April, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mossa	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr. 1904
*† SILESIA	A. de Stabil	5,153	24th Apr "
*† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,035	21st May "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VENDOBONA	.....	4,351	27th Apr. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passage, Apply to
E. SOARES, Agent General,
Simson House, 51, Graham Gore Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th April at 2 p.m. or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 11th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,500 tons, on TUESDAY, the 12th April, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KASABA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 19th April, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 3rd May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER on or about 21st April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 9th April, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY—TRIESTE.

S.S. "GENERAL," 2,400 Tons. Commander Scharfe, WILL SAIL on the 13th April, from BOMBAY to TRIESTE.

The Steamer is a First Class Passenger Boat, specially built for the Traffic in the East. She has excellent accommodation for I and II Class Passengers and is fitted with Electric Light and carries a qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

MODERATE RATES.

For Rates and Passage, &c., apply to
A STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadow St

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of

Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
119, RAMPART ROW,
Over Messrs. Dunnet & Co., Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Apr. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th May 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly services. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	16th Apr. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Bolsito	17th May 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
OF THE APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS,
AND DINNERS,

are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.

Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

SMOKE

BAHADUR

CIGARS.

THEY HAVE

NO

EQUALS

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,

MADRAS.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Re. 10 per Doz. Bots.

ITHACA CLOCKS
WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"PIVERFELL" (ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SUREST.
SOLE AGENTS:—F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.
BOWMAN'S

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

BEER! BEER!! BEER!!!

THE "CROWN BRAND" PILSENER BEER
THE MOST WHOLESOME BEER
THAT DID EVER HEART CHEER
IT IS ALWAYS READY AND CLEAR
AND THATS WHY IT IS HELD MOST DEAR.

ONCE TRIED CONVINCE YOU OF ITS EXCELLENT CRISP AND MOST DRINKABLE BEER AND THE BEST VALUE FOR MONEY.

SOLE AGENTS,
A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,
ITALIAN PROVISION MERCHANTS,
4 BRUCE LANE, FORT,
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CREWE HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chalet or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1904.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "MASSILIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Consignees' Warehouses. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 9th April, 1904.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 18th day of April 1904, for work of foundations with culverts and other works for the diversion of 22" VEHAR MAIN between KURLA and POWAI TANK near Mahimpa.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 10, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment, to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL, M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E, &c.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 9th April, 1904.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STORES required for this Institute for 1904-5 will be received at the Office of the Undersigned at Byculla, upto the 15th instant. Forms and particulars on application.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 11th day of April, 1904, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1903.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. J. Owens as a Director made by the Board.
4. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1904, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th to 18th day of April, 1904, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

DAVID, SASSOON & Co., Ld.,
S. M. MOSES, Director.
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st March, 1904.

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifty per Share on 1,000 each, and of Rupees Twenty-five per Share on B Shares, free of Income tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1903, declared at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held on Tuesday, the 5th instant, WILL BE PAID to the shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 4th April, 1904, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 13th April, 1904, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on production of their Share Certificates.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the new Certificates of the fully paid up B Shares are NOW READY, and will be EXCHANGED with the temporary Certificates of B Shares in the Shareholders' possession.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 5th April, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 42 of 1903.

HORMUSJI BOMANJI KHAN of Bombay Parsee inhabitant at present residing at Leipzig in Germany by his constituted Attorney ARDESHIR EDALJI DALAL of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

VERSUS

(1) JUSSI SHIVSHANKER GOPALJEE,

and

(2) KAIKHOSRU BURJORJEE CHOKSEY .. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of January, 1904, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the plaintiff and of the Defendants in the undermentioned in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the Messuages, Buildings, Farm, Gardens, Plantations, Wells, Water courses, grafted Mango Trees, common Mango Trees, Cocoanut Trees and all other kinds of trees and shrubs standing thereon and the "Varishi" land appertaining to the same, situate in the Khoti Village of Mahul, Taluka Mahul, Pargana and sub-district of Bandora in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement sixty acres or thereabouts and consisting of three fields called or known as Ohitra, Pahadi and Hap respectively and bearing Bhuiya numbers 82, 83 and 84 respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Manchershah R. Vakil, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 2 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated, this 26th day of February, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 289 of 1903.

MADHAVJI NARSI ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

MAHARAJ SHRI GOPAL LALJI KALIANRAIJI of Mathura, and JAMNABAI, widow of TRIKUM NATHJI ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1904, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following property, viz:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Sharinjeja, in the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar in the Island of Bombay in the registration district of Bombay, bearing Collector of Land Revenue New Number 1888, and New Survey No. B 7267, and containing by admeasurement 2½ square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Khilli Sheikh, on or towards the West by the property of the late Jagannath Shankershet, on or towards the North by the Public Road, on or towards the South by vacant land, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and premises built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 1885, and Street Number 13.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Mr. DESSHAW D. ROMER, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 18, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated, the 29th day of February, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 60, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. B. Mathias, Hyderabad Deccan.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three Rose, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Article but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 19 to Rs. 35 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Cocoa, and Peptone. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit. From all Cycle Dealers.—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 44, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

WANTED Up-Country, Matriculated or Undergraduate to teach Boys at home. HINDOO PREFERRED. State lowest salary expected. Apply BOMONJI HORMOSJI MOTABHOY, 34, Church Gate Street.

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as safes, easy chairs, light chairs, cupboards, sideboards, chests-of-drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, dining tables, cots, bedstead, carpets, 2 welsbach incandescent gasoline lamps, etc.

A quantity of Agfa dry plates, lantern plates, flat films, orthochromatic flat films, and ortho-lantern flat films of different sizes.

On account of the concerned:—

2 cases wax matches, sea water damaged.

On account of the manufacturers, one tunnel picking bands, 1186 lbs.

On account of the concerned:—

An invention of brand new surgical instruments consisting of operation cases, pocket cases, dental instruments, laryngoscope syringes, dressing scissors, etc.

The property of a military officer, consisting of brown leather single harness, two hunting saddles complete, century bath cabinet, gent's pneumatic tyred bicycle, etc.

AT 2 p.m.

Several ladies' and gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

1 second-hand vis-a-vis.

1 strong built office shigram.

1 glass-fronted brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY next, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, above Messrs John Roberts and Co.'s warehouse, opposite the opium warehouses the handsome black wood and teakwood dining-room, drawing-room and bedroom furniture, drawing room suites, cushions, plateware, crockery and glassware, lamps, etc., the property of MICHAEL BOCARRO, Esq.

The property will be on view two days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th April, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 11, APOLLO STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4 Jenkins House, App to Sumter, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockery ware bent plated ware, glass door almirahs, drawing room and chairs, mahogany dining table, mahogany chest of drawers, drawing room cabinets, drawing room suites, marble top dressing and washhand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome silver vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Dimmer's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of the late Jogannath Jowar Deceased.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Esplanade Road, in the old Agra Bank Buildings, opposite the Rajabai Tower, and above Messrs. Cunningham & Co. the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved, suits to order household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, glass door almirahs, drawing room sofas and chairs, large size cabinets, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, very handsome sweet-toned Sandtor piano by Rose & Co., large marble clocks, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, Hink's and Dimmer's table and hanging lamps, glass door book cases, bronze lustremes with pots, brass and iron bedsteads, porcelain flower pots, Billiard table with refrigerator, Singapore cane chairs, rich Persian carpets, iron safes, ladies and gentlemen's bicycles, touring cannots, a collection of choice and rare plants in cane and pots, etc., etc., the property of Mrs. Gymer, widow of the late Mr. F. W. Gymer.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture made to order by Wimbridge and Roberts, rich crockery and glass ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Persian carpets, Dimmer's table and hanging bronze lamps, large almirahs and rosewood wardrobes, large iron bedsteads, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of Hon. Mr. S. HEBBOH, proceeding to Europe.

Cats again will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

At 2 p.m.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Dona's House, Middle Colaba, opposite the Admiralty House, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order by Dewji Cama and others, rich glass and crockery ware by Trenchet, best plated ware, drawing room sofas and chairs, glass door almyrah, large size cabinets, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, one handsome sweet toned upright cottage piano by Marks and Co., 12 Oriental boxes, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, Hinks and Dimmer's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, one Premier gentle's bicycle, etc., etc. the property of WALTER PRESTON, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th April, 1904.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF DRY COLOUR, PAINT AND VARNISH TINS, WALL PAPERS, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Abdoolhussein Heyatbhoy and others, the Court Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 14th April, 1904, at 2-30 p.m. at Shilli Memon Street, shop No 156, opposite to Messrs Khajee Brothers' shop, consisting of packages of dry colour, paint and varnish tins, wall papers, paper boxes, iron safes, mattresses and pillows, &c., and also at 3-30 p.m. at Gokhem in Kurla, Old Hamman Lane, consisting of empty drums and tins of various and paint, empty deal-wood boxes, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,

Bombay, 11th April, 1904.

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Manager.

Bombay, 15th July, 1903.

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SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ... "	400,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	£500,000
RESERVE FUND ...	£500,000

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27, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

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Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mauritius,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Nuwara Eliya,	Mombasa.
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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Shares, and Stocks, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 10,00,00

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ...	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ...	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

61, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

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The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Shares and Stocks, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED ...	...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ...	...	" 15,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ...	...	" 5,00,000

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" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2½ per annum allowed on daily balances or

3½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of Interest:—

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For 2 Years ...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year ...	4½ "
" 6 Months ...	4 "
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SILVER—

Spot in London	25 1-16	= unchanged
2 months hence	24 7-8	= do
Spot in New York	54 1-4	= do

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	20·13 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin do	20·46 1-2	= do
New York Demand	4·87 3-8	= + 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= do
4 " " "	2 7-8 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 5-8 per cent	= — 1-8
7 day market loans	2 5-8 per cent	= unchanged

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ARRIVAL—

Steamer—Imam.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 6,000. Spot 8·28. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 3-8—1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Apl-May	May-June.	June-July.
7·99	7·96	7·93
—7	—7	—7
July-Aug.	Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct
7·88	7·79	6·80
—8	—9	—8
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·44	6·34	6·31
—8	—8	—9

Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,000
Do. last year	9,000
Exports to Great Britain	17,000
Do. do Continent	6,000

In New York—

Spot	15·00 +10
Futures, month of July	15·01 +9
Do. December	11·92

In New Orleans—

Spot	14 15-16 +1 16
Futures, month of July	15·41 +14
Do. do. Oct.	11·93 +13
Tone at close	Steady.

	Bales.
Weeks receipts at of cotton U S ports	46,000
" exports to Great Britain	43,000
" " to Continent	19,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	490,000
" " interior ports	240,000

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£280,000
Gold "	670,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 8th April, 1904 :—

Cotton	9,707 bales.
Wheat	21,035 cwts.
Linseed	23,599 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	9,631 "
Gingellyseed	7,757 "
Poppyseed	1,050 "
Groundnuts	401 "
Castorseed	916 "
Rice	38,559 "
Myrabollams	6,557 "
Cottonseed	8,334 "
Mowrasseed	6 "
Gram	2,265 "
Jowar	9,184 "
Maize	1,265 "

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 9.

Exchange—Tone steady

Bank T.T.	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs 8 do do	170 1-2
Marks 3 do do	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	124
Shanghai 30 do do	169
Japan 30 do do	145

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 97-13
1st Settlement 2nd May	" 97-12

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 10th Mar.	5	do
Bank of Bengal	do 10th Mar.	6	do
Bank of Madras	do 22nd Jan.	7	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	5	3	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	14	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	4	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	6	0
Poppyseed.—Tone dull.			
Ready	5	6	0
Castorseed—Tone dull.			
Ready	20	4	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone dull.			
Howree Khandeish	32	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed	30	0	0
25 per cent. "	29	0	0
50 per cent. "	27	4	0
Black Kutneo "	24	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat	33	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone.

Pissi, 91 per cent	Rs. 29 8
Club, No. 1	Rs. 29·0
Hard Red	Rs. 24·0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.		
Estimated sales	4,000		
Imports bales	15,000		
April-May	May-June.	June-July	
8·06	8·03	7·99	
+7	+7	+6	
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
7·95	7·68	6·92	
+7	+7	+12	
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
6·27	6·47	6·44	
+13	+13	+13	

COTTON.—Our local market remaiu steady with prices all unchanged and a small business reported at Colaba.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	252	238	231	April 25
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)	257	245		"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	257	245		"
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G.	263	257		"
Khandeish (M.-G.)		251	243	"
Jalgaum do.		253	245	"
Khandwa do.		261		"
Khanganm fair staple (M-G)	265	258		
Karanja do. do				
Akola do. do.				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	271	264		
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	275	268		
Broach (M.-G.)	330	320		
Do. (M.G.)	334			Ready.
Bhownugger (M G.)	275	265		May 25
Do. H.G.)	271	261	245	"
Mutia (M. G.)	262	252		April 25
Dharwar (S.-G)			295	May 25
Western			275	"

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Burats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
2½-4 per cent Consols	87 1-8
2½ per cent Rentes	98
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	103 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	85 5 8
Bar Silver	25 1-16

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for. The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot., 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

KENNION—March 16, at Brunswick Square, Hove, Brighton, wife of Capt. R. L. Kennion, Indian Army, of a son.

CURZON—March 20, at Carlton House Terrace, the Lady Curzon of Kedleston, of a daughter.

SPENCER—March 18, at Eastbourne, wife of C. G. Spencer, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

YATE—March 19 at Kensington Palace Mansions, De Vere Gardens, London, wife of Honorary Col C E Yate, C S I, C M G, Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner of Beloochistan of a daughter.

RAYMOND—March 25, at Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, London, the wife of Major F Raymond, I C V D, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BLAKE—NORTON—March 16, at St John the Evangelist's, Penge, M T H Blake to Gertrude Blanche, daughter of Major D Norton, V D.

BURNETT-STUART—NELSON—March 19, at Clifton, near Rugby, J T Burnett-Stuart, captain the Rifle Brigade, son of E R Burnet-Stuart, to Nina, daughter of Major Nelson, late 5th Dragoon Guards.

MORTIMER—BLATCHFORD—March 15, at Lewin's Mead Chapel, Bristol, Staff-Surg E F Mortimer, R N to Bessie Florence Blatchford.

DEATHS.

BLOXSOME—March 13, at Cheltenham, wife of Capt B Bloxsome, late 9th Regt, and daughter of the late Lieut-Col A H Kirwan.

BOYS—Mar 16, at East Dean, Kidbrook Park Road, Blackheath, Admiral H Boys, son of the late Capt E Boys, R N aged 83.

BUCHANAN—March 21, at Castle Grant, Grantown-on-Spey, Hon G E Stuart, daughter of the 11th Lord Playfair, widow of the Right Hon Sir A Buchanan, Bart, G C B aged 82.

BUNBURY—March 17, at Leysin, Switzerland, Comdr R M Bunbury, R N, aged 55.

BURN—March 21, at Bournemouth, wife of Major-Gen J M Burn late Royal Art.

CAYLEY—March 19, at Levesden, Weybridge, Dep Surg-Gen H Cayley, C M G, Indian Medical Service, retired, honorary surgeon to the King, aged 69.

DALZELL—March 15, at Monteagle House, Twickenham Park, Major-Gen J A Dalzell, late of the 1st Batt of the King's (Shropshire Light Inf) aged 75.

DAVIES—March 18, wife of Lieut-Col J C S Davies, late Royal Engr.

FORBES—March 18, at Hazeldean Putney Hill, J Forbes, K C, aged 66.

FYLER—March 19, at The Bury, Arlesey, A E Fyler colonel, 50th Royal West Kent Regt, aged 72.

HOSKYNS-ABRAHALL—March 18, at Woolwich, wife of Capt C H Hoskyns-Abrahall Royal Marine Light Inf, aged 23.

HUTTON—March 17, at Ellsworth Dale, Nottingham, E B Hutton, late colonel Royal Dragoons, aged 63.

KING—March 14, at Thornby House, near Leicester Elizabeth, daughter of the late Lieut-Col King of Stretton Hall, Leicestershire, aged 83.

LA TOUCHE—March 13, at Bellevue, Delgany Co Wicklow Major P La Touche, J P D L (late 5th batt Royal Dublin Fusiliers), son of the late Major O La Touche, J P.

LLOYD—March 15, at Godwyn Road, Dover, Lieut-Col T P Lloyd, late 60th Rifles and Pay Dept, aged 63.

LOCKHART—March 20, at Cambusnethan Castle Wishaw, N B, Major Gen, Sir G A S Lockhart, Bart aged 86.

MACKENZIE—At Penwenack, Falmouth H S Mackenzie, H E I C S (retired), late British resident, Singapore.

PARSONS—March 20, at Stanton, Cam Eerley, widow of Major-Gen N T Parsons, 101st and 103rd Fusiliers.

PERRAM—March 14, at Bromham Road, Bedford, Rev G J Perram, aged 85.

RICHARDSON—March 19, at Tulse Hill, the Ven J Richardson, D D, late Archdeacon of Southwark, aged 86.

ROBERTSON-AIKMAN—March 16, Westbourne Gardens, Georgina, daughter of the late Capt G Robertson-Aikman H E I C S aged 88.

SENDALL—March 16, at Cornwall Gardens, Sir W J Sendall, G C M G aged 71.

TALBOT—March 16, at Greystones Weston super-Mare the Rev and Hon E P A Talbot aged 86.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CAMPBELL—April 1, at Emily Lodge, Naini Tal, the wife of T J Campbell, Forest Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HART—KINGSLEY—April 6, at St Mary's Church, Fort St George, Madras, by the Rev C H Maiden, M A, Acting Archdeacon, Assistant Surgeon William Peter Bell Hart, to Lilian Balfour, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs T A Kingsley, of Cuiran Hall, Vepery, Madras.

DEATHS.

BRYAN—March 31, in the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, of bronchitis, Ernest Charles (Baby), youngest child of the late Sydney Hastings Bryan, Assistant Commissioner, N I Salt Rev, and of Ellen Bryan, aged 5 years and 9 months.

ARTHUR BIRGIS AHMAD KHAN—At Ahmadi Castle, Civil Lines, Delhi, Arthur Birgis Ahmad Khan, son of Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan, B A, LL B (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, of Delhi, and of the late Mrs Sultan Edith Elizabeth), aged 7 years, 2 months and 18 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m., High water, 8-44m., 9-11a. Low water, 2-34m., 2-10a.
Second Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Kohinoor Mills Co., Apollo Street, 4 p. m.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Forbes Street, 4 p. m.
Prize distribution Frere Fletcher School, 5 p. m.

AN ABKARI PROSECUTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater Inspector Narinan charged Lily Ezra with selling liquor without license Mr. Dhondy, pleader, appeared for the accused. The accused admitted having sold a witness a bottle of Busra liquor for Rs. 4 at her house at Mody Bay. A fine of Rs. 100 was inflicted.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—Uma Rajaram, a Hindu lad aged twelve years, was seated on a labour cart, which was being driven along Mowjee Road on Friday afternoon, when he accidentally fell off the cart on to the road. He received an injury to his head and was kicked in the pit of the stomach by one of the bullocks. He was picked up and given some water but before anything could be done for his removal to the hospital, he died.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Dr. Arthur Powell has kindly consented to deliver a lecture on the cause and prevention of malaria, under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association in the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday at 5-30 p. m. The lecture will be illustrated by magic lantern, slides, etc. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit has kindly consented to preside. The public are invited to attend.

THE THIRD BOMBAY TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.—At the last meeting of the Bombay Temperance Council, it was resolved to hold the third Bombay Temperance Conference on the 26th and 27th instant at the Young Women's Christian Association Hall. The Conference will be attended by delegates from the various Temperance Societies and kindred organisations at work in the Bombay Presidency in general and the city of Bombay in particular. The meetings of the Conference will be open to the public.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Captain Bailey and the Officers, the band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr M. Fredilis, Band Master, commencing at 5-30 p.m., to-day.

March	The Boys of the Old Brigade—Mydelton.
Intermezzo	Rusticana Cavaliera—Mascagni.
Valse	Venetia—Lowthian.
Selection	Bells of New York—Kerker.
Polka	Quasco—Kuhne.
Reminiscences of Old Beach	Gurney.

WHEN MILKMEN FALL OUT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Superintendent Flanagan charged Sakhlia Baica, a Pardesee, with stealing Rs. 11 in cash from the person of Suka Sanker, also a Pardesee. The evidence showed that both the accused and the complainant were milkmen and had their stables at Dadar. On Friday last they had a quarrel over some milk supplied to customers, and in the scuffle which followed the complainant received several blows. After the fight was over, the accused left the place. Shortly afterwards the complainant went and informed the police that the accused had robbed him of Rs. 11 during the scuffle. The accused who had not gone very far off, was arrested, but no money was found on him. It was subsequently ascertained that the complainant had lost nothing but with view of taking revenge on his assailant, he had made the false complaint. The magistrate discharged the accused and fined the complainant Rs. 15. The amount of the fine was ordered to be paid to the accused as compensation.

A BENAMIDAR'S CLAIM ALLOWED.—At the Bombay Small Causes Court, Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Acting Chief Judge, has disposed of a suit in which Mohanlal Maganlal Javeri sought to recover from Khimji Hirji Kayani Rs. 2,000 portion of a sum of Rs. 2,050 paid by him on defendant's account and behalf. Mr. K K Santoke and Mr. B. Kothari, Pleaders, appeared for the plaintiff and Messrs Cawasji B. Setna and Meesheri, pleaders represented the defendant. The plaintiff stated that his name had been used as a benamidar by the defendant and his brother in the purchase of immoveable property at Argyle Road and also in the mortgage of the property to Gopalji Visram. Afterwards the mortgaged property was given over to the mortgagee for Rs. 11,000, and for Rs. 7532, the balance remaining due to the mortgagee, the plaintiff passed him a bond. The mortgagee Gopalji Visram then filed a suit in the High Court against the plaintiff which he (the plaindff) settled by paying him Rs. 19,500 in cash and by an assignment of a decree for Rs. 700. It was contended on behalf of the defendant that he was a minor at the date of the transaction and he denied that the money was paid on his behalf. It was further argued that the document executed by the defendant agreeing to indemnify the plaintiff in respect of anything that he might be liable for to the mortgagee was not admissible in evidence as it was not registered.—The learned judge in giving his decision held that the document in question did not require any registration as it neither created nor declared a right in immoveable property. His Honour further observed that the defendant did not seem to have been a minor when he signed the document. Moreover the burden lay upon him to prove that he was then a minor. He did not produce his school registers, because he said he gave his age when joining the school in 1893, at 16 or 17 years on impression. He at first ignored his own letters written by him to the Prothonotary of the High Court as he found that they were only certified copies and it was only when he was confronted with his own handwriting that he admitted them. In these letters, the last of which was written in January 1903 he confirmed his previous letters about the High Court suit in which he was a co-plaintiff. The learned judge held that the defendant had attained his majority when he passed the writing and passed a decree against him for Rs. 2,000 with costs.

ALLEGED ABETMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, further hearing was resumed of the case in which Bhagatmal Sadarmal charged Naranlas Soonderji with abetment of cheating. Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. Velinker pleader, defended the accused.

The accused put in a written statement in which he stated that this firm was in very affluent circumstances in February and commanded excellent credit with the banks. Fakirchand Premchand was his friend. He (the accused) and several other friends accomodated him by drawing cheques, generally post-dated, in his favour, which he negotiated. From the year 1901 up to the date of Fakirchand's death, the accused alone must have drawn a hundred or more cheques in his favour, and every one of those cheques was honoured. The understanding between them was that Fakirchand should pay into the bank in the accused's account the amount of such cheque the day previous to, or in the morning of the day in which such cheque became due. In certain cases when Fakirchand did not pay in the accused himself paid on his account sufficient money to meet such cheques. Fakirchand used to return the sums so paid the same evening and if he failed to do so they used to be debited to his account in the accused's books. Fakirchand did not tell the accused what he did with those cheques. The accused did not know and had no means of knowing to whom Fakirchand gave such cheques or what amount he raised therson. The accused did not receive a single pie for drawing such cheques for Fakirchand. The transaction was purely for the purpose of accomodating Fakirchand for the time being. Between the end of January and the first week of February 1904, Fakirchand took away several post-dated cheques from the accused to the extent of about Rs. 30,000. The two cheques in question formed part of these cheques. As far as the accused remembered, the cheque on the National Bank was dated 7th February 1904. The accused found on examination of that cheque in Court that 7-2 had been changed into 17-2 in ink. His counterfoil of the cheque bore date 7-2 04. On the 17th February Fakirchand died. The accused did not then know what had become of the two cheques in question. He said on the 17th and 19th February he was in a position to pay Rs. 4,000 and 5,000 respectively into his accounts in the National and Comptoir Banks, if he had known that Fakirchand had negotiated his cheques and failed to pay in his (the accused's) account the respective sums. He received complainant's notice on the 18th February. The accused sent a reply on the same day expressing his surprise at a cheque, dated 17th February, being given by him because he could not find any such cheque from the counterfoil of his cheque book. There was a counterfoil of a cheque for Rs. 4,000, dated 7th February, in favour of Fakirchand. The accused denied that complainant called on him on the 6th February and showed him the two cheques. He first saw complainant on the 13th February. Complainant spoke to him about the cheque on the National Bank. The accused made inquiries at Fakirchand's office, and though he had received no consideration for the cheque, in order to save his credit he gave complainant a cheque for Rs. 4,000. As to the other cheque for Rs. 5,000 the accused said he gave complainant a hundi for that amount.

Mr. Spencer said that after hearing the accused's statement, the case for the prosecution did not appear to him so strong as it did at first. He did not therefore, think that anything would be gained by proceeding further.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case said: The statement which the accused has put in gives an explanation of a good deal which before was at least suspicious. That statement in some matters contradicts the evidence of the complainant, and I have to choose between complainant's evidence and the accused's statement. Now, the latter is borne out by the copies of the accused's account with the National Bank and the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris. With regard to complainant's evidence I must remark that if he had stated in his information a very important fact which he suppressed, I should not have granted a warrant on his application at all. The important fact that I refer to is the fact of his having been paid the sum of Rs. 4,000 by the accused. This does not cause me to regard complainant's evidence with any confidence and I have grave suspicions that he has abused the process of this Court. Under these circumstances, I do not consider that the case which complainant has made out is sufficient to maintain my charge against the accused and I discharge him under section 253 of the C. P. Code.

THE CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION SPORTS.

THE sports held on Saturday afternoon on the Hindu Gymkhana grounds by the Bombay Catholic Association were very largely attended and proved an unqualified success. The programme comprised thirteen items. The funniest races were the sack race, the target race and the whistling egg race and that they were also the most popular was evidenced by the large number of entries which each secured. The task of the judges, was as usual on such occasions arduous and trying but the work was carefully and fairly done. The pleasure of the evening was much enhanced by the excellent music which was rendered at intervals during the afternoon.

THE CEYLON PEARL FISHERY.

THE following telegram was received at the Secretariat to-day (April 5.) It will be seen that the total amount realised for the 19 day fishing amount to Rs.5,03,170. This tops the sum realised for last year's fishery during the regime of Sir West Ridgway. Rs27,278 was the sum realised for the total fishery last year :—

Marichchikaddi, April 5.—In the fishing on the 45th 199 boats went out and brought in 1,252,180 oysters. The dredger was responsible for 615 oysters The amount realised was Rs 5,23,778—average Rs2·23. The total amount realised for the 19 days fishing is Rs5,03,170 which boats last years fishery. This morning 62 boats went out and fished on the North-West Chaval bank. The health of the camp is satisfactory—Ceylon "Observer."

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 35th and 36th Silver Spoon Competitions of the Club took place at Ghat Cooper on Saturday morning, the 9th April. The "Webb Cup Competitions (the last shoot of the Season) will take place at Ghat Cooper on Wednesday next the 13th instant. Distances 200, 500 and 600 yards. The following are the scores of Saturday's shoot.

	Score 500 yards.
Sergt Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vol	31a
Lce Corpl A S Alcock, G I P Ry Vol	31b
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol	33c
Volunteer S H Sharpe G I P Ry Vol	31d
Sergt Instr S Brifflit, Bombay Vol Rifles	31e
Sergt-Major J H Dowsing Bombay Vol Rifles	30e
Cr Sergt E W Thomas Bombay Vol Rifles	30f
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	28a
Vol R Samuels G I P Ry Vol	28
Corpl A W Scott Bombay Vol Arty	29

a Handicapped 10 Points.
b Handicapped 7 Points winner of 2nd Spoon
c Handicapped 9 Point.
d Handicapped 7 Points.
e Handicapped 8 Points
d Handicapped 9 Points winner of 1st Spoon.

	Score 600 yds.
Corpl A W Scott Bombay Vol. Arty	32a
Sergt Major J H Dowsing, B'bay Vol Rifles	31b
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite G I P Ry Vol	30c
Lce Corpl A S Alcock G I P Ry Vol	30d
Sgt Major A Harrison G I P Ry Vol	27 e
Sgt Instr S Brifflit Bombay Vol Rifles	24 d
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	21
Vol S Samuels G I P Ry Vol	21
Corp Sergt E W Thomas Bombay Vol Rifles	19
Vol S H Sharpe G I P Ry Vol	13

a Handicapped 8 Points winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 8 Points winner of 2nd Spoon
c Handicapped 9 Points.
d Handicapped 8 Points.
e Handicapped 10 Points.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Aston presided at a sitting of the Court on Saturday, and the trial of the following case was resumed before his lordship and the same common jury.

DESPROYING POSTAL LETTERS BY FIRE.

Sakaram Vithu, a postal peon, was charged with attempting to destroy, and partly destroying by fire, six letters, nine post-cards, and four money-order receipts, given in his charge on 7th March last for delivery. Mr. Kemp appeared for the Crown; Mr. Baptista defended the accused.

The evidence for the prosecution having been closed, Mr. Kemp said it was not the duty of a prosecution to be vindictive, and to try and secure a conviction, but to lay the case as fairly as possible, and this the present prosecution claimed to have done. If ever an example was to be made of an offender like the accused, and if ever crime was to be punished in this country, the present was the case, and the accused before them was the person, in respect of whom they should use their judgment, this being a clear case on the evidence, they should bring in a verdict of guilty against the accused. He had admitted that the letters, cards and receipts were in his beat for delivery, and there was no going over the fact. If he attempted to destroy any one of the postal articles entrusted to him, instead of the whole lot, it was quite enough for the purpose of the prosecution.

Mr. Baptista said there was a conspiracy against the accused entered into between the ramosees and certain postal peons, one of whom the accused had reported to the post-master. The gist of the offence consisted in the point that the articles must be "in the course of transmission" at the time of their being burnt. It was the bounden duty of the prosecution to prove they were, and not of the defence to prove they were not. There was something lax in a system of administration which allowed articles to be put in pigeon-holes in the office to be taken away by the peons in their respective beats. Here again it was the duty of the prosecution to prove that the articles reached the accused and were not taken away by any other peon.

In his charge to the jury, the Judge explained the law on the subject, and the system under which the working of the post-offices was carried on. Accused, his Lordship said, did not deliver the articles entrusted to him for delivery, and to cover his default, was found attempting to destroy them. The jury had been told that the case was a concoction, but although questions were asked to different witnesses in the spirit of "willing to wound but afraid to strike" he doubted whether anything in support of the concoction was at all elicited despite the fact that their cross-examination was made at considerable length and on all sorts of subjects.

By a majority of 7 to 2, the jury adjudged the prisoner guilty. His Lordship, accepting the verdict, asked Mr. Sorabji D. Surti, Superintendent of the Bombay sub-post offices, whether there was anything against the man. Mr. Surti replied there was nothing against him on record. The Judge sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

CONCEALMENT OF STOLENT PROPERTY.

Shewram Govind, a Pardesee, was charged with voluntarily assisting in the concealment of ornaments, which he knew to be stolen property. Mr. Vicajee, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was undefended.

It appeared that, at the last Criminal Sessions of the Court, four persons, one of whom was the accused, were charged with burglary, theft of ornaments and concealment of stolen property. The accused was ill at the time, and his trial was postponed. On the evening of the 23rd October last, Nowla Jetha, a Marwaree, moneylender, keeping a shop in Madanpura, locked the shop and went to sleep in the Ota. He had locked up in his box gold and silver ornaments, of the value of about Rs. 300, belonging to his constituents. In the morning, on opening the box, he found the valuable portion of its contents missing. The wooden bars of a window in the rear of the house were found broken, and the thieves appeared to have entered through the window. Some days later the accused pledged with a Marwaree at Camateepoora the silver ornaments in Court for a sum of Rs. 30. The prosecution alleged that they formed part of the property stolen from the shop of Nowla Jetha, and that the accused assisted in the disposal of the stolen property.

Evidence was called for the prosecution.

At the close of the case, the jury unanimously returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

A PICK-POCKET AND HIS COMPANION.

Shaikh Ahmed Shaikh Abdulla was charged with theft, and Ibrahim Mahomed with dishonestly retaining stolen property and abetment of theft. Mr. Lang appeared for the prosecution. The accused were not defended. It appeared that, on the 27th January last the complainant and his servant were going along the road in Null Bazar, the former having in his pocket a purse containing two currency notes for Rs. 20 each, one for Rs. 70 and other cash. The complainant happened to raise his hand when No. 1 snatched his purse from his pocket and ran away. He was pursued by the complainant's servant, who arrested him. No. 1 then handed the purse to No. 2 who ran away with it. A policeman was called, and No. 1 was made over into his custody. Accused No. 2 was arrested afterwards.

At the close of the trial, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against both accused. His lordship sentenced No. 1 to rigorous imprisonment for four years and No. 2 for three years.

HOUSE TRESPASS.

Bhiko Visram was charged with house trespass in order to commit theft. Mr. Lang appeared for the prosecution. On the 14th February last, Vithal Ramjee, a tailor residing in Barbhaya Moholla, was sleeping in his verandah outside his shop. About midnight, his brother, who was in a room also sleeping in the verandah, asked him for some water to drink. On going into his room to fetch water, Vithal found there the accused with a bundle, containing a brass dish and some other articles. He was seized and made over into the custody of a policeman. The jury unanimously found the accused guilty, and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

The Court then adjourned till this morning.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Death from a Cause
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3		3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomar, khadi and Dongri	8		14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	37	28	39
Khotwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabarhill	10	16	21
Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	43	37	57
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	5	17
G Mahim and Worli	11	6	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	21	30
Total	131	119	195
Same date last year	316	196	234

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	3	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	11	10	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	31	23	40
D Khotwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	21	11	21
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	21	24	43
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	13	8	13
G Mahim and Worli	7	7	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	11	13
Total	110	100	181
Total plague deaths to date	273,531	224,931	

PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC.

The statement of plague prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 8th April, was as under :—Civil Surgeon, Gorakhpur, 101 doses ; Officer I.-O. Dispensary, Dharni, 501 doses ; Civil Surgeon, Mirzapur, 20 doses ; Dr. Miss S. L. McElderry, Mission House, Borsad, 45 doses : Officer, of the P. R. Laboratory, 1 dose.

THE AMIR AND THE AFRIDIS.

A STATEMENT was published some time ago that the Afridis had asked the Amir of Kabul to take over their country as they were unwilling to remain in the sphere of British political influence. Reports of this kind are to be regarded with suspicion, as Khwas Khan, the Afridi refugee in Kabul, is constantly engaged in intrigues with the tribesmen, and many of the disquieting rumours which come into circulation owe their origin to this inveterate intriguer. We learn on good authority that the overtures made to the Amir were simply on the part of a petty headman of the Khusrogi sub-section of the Zakka Khel. This man, Malik Khan, sent a petition to Kabul stating that the Khusrogis were prepared to cede to the "King of Islam" the territory of Darband and Ganjaimunga which stretches from near Landi Khana southwards to the Safed Koh. This small piece of country is within the British sphere as laid down in the Durand Treaty, though the frontier has never been actually demarcated. Malik Khan, with an eye to the main chance, proposed that the transfer should be by deed of sale, but the Amir does not seem to have taken the offer seriously. The Afridis generally would certainly not wish to exchange the easy political control exercised over them from India, which practically leaves them independent, for the harsh methods followed by Afghan provincial Governors. The Khusrogis, it may be added, are the worst specimens of the Zakka Khel, which means a good deal, for the Zakkas have an evil reputation even among Afridis.

This minor incident in the current history of the Borderland would probably not have occurred if the tribesmen had not heard of the proposed Anglo-Afghan Demarcation Commission. The Joint Commissioners after demarcating the Mohmand frontier would have moved into the Zakka Khel country where the Durand line follows the watershed from the western end of the Khyber to the Safed Koh range which overlooks the Kurram Valley. The boundary between Afghanistan and the Afridi country is clearly defined, as a watershed always forms the best frontier line

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1904.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

THE further details of the agreements which have been concluded between England and France show how great has been the success which the representatives of the two Powers have achieved by the exercise of a wise diplomacy. The satisfactory close of the negotiations has been cordially welcomed by the Press of both nations ; for the elimination of so many points of difference in all parts of the world leaves France and Great Britain free for the cultivation of those relations which should naturally subsist between the two countries. The historic feuds between France and England have been the more bitter because they were historic outrages, like unto fratricidal strife, and a home contemporary does not assert too much in describing the friendly settlement of all questions till recently in dispute between them, as the most satisfactory diplomatic incident recorded for centuries. The Radical "Daily News" is moved out of its hostility to the Government to praise Lord Lansdowne on signing an instrument which it describes as one of the most splendid to which statesmen ever set their hands. The great achievement is that the agreement is another factor making for peace between the European Powers. It will have no effect on the alliance between France and Russia, but it leaves France with less cause than ever to desire to be involved in the Far East War. The details of the declaration in regard to Egypt show that with the advance in the prosperity of the country under British administration, the Egyptian Government is to reap to the fullest extent the benefits of the financial regeneration which has been brought about under Lord Cromer's regime. It would seem that the Caisse of the Egyptian Debt, whose functions, we are told, will be re-organised, will practically cease to exist, except in so far as arrangements are made to protect the interests of the Bond-holders. The excess of revenue over the interest on loans, the accumulation of conversion savings and the present revenue assigned to the Caisse are to revert to the Government. In the future the security for the debts administered by the Caisse is to be the land revenue alone. The agreement affords the highest testimony to the success of British administration and of the complete restoration of confidence in regard to Egyptian affairs. The re-organisation of the financial arrangements indicated should assist in the development of Lord Cromer's railway policy and his programme of administrative reform in regard to police, justice and sanitation. The Suez Canal Convention of 1888 to which Great Britain has signified adhesion exempts the Canal from blockade and specially neutralises it so that vessels of all nations whether of neutrals or belligerents, may pass through it in peace or war. The Convention in reference to Siam establishes nothing new, except as explained by the "Temps", in guaranteeing each of the powers full freedom of economic action in their respective spheres of influence. The treaty of 1896 recognised as belonging to Siam all the region lying between Burma and Tenasserim on the West and the Mekong on the East, and the new understanding guarantees the integrity of Siam. The Convention, between France and Siam signed in 1902 and which the Chamber of Deputies delayed in ratifying, had reference to the French frontier and the evacuation of Chantabun. The "Morning Post's" anger in reference to the British Government's attitude regarding Morocco may be dismissed. So long as there are no fortifications opposite Gibraltar, we desire nothing in Morocco but freedom of trade and France guarantees that for thirty years. If France chooses to obtain a control in the dominions of the much harassed Mulai Abdul Aziz by the pacific device of lending money to a bankrupt monarch we can have nothing to say, so long as our commercial interests do not suffer. As we pointed out previously, the dispute in reference to the New Hebrides arose from the attempts of the French settlers to obtain predominance by acquiring land from the cannibal natives in return for spirits and arms. The British settlers supported by the Australian Government demanded the establishment of a Land Court to decide questions of acquisition and the French Government have agreed to the appointment of a Commission for the purpose.

ARTIFICIAL MANURES AND THEIR USES.

MR. J. L. BASHFORD, writing on the subject of High Farming in Germany in the "Empire Review," treats of artificial manures and their uses. The subject is one of the utmost interest in this country where natural manure is devoted to other purposes than that which would enrich the soil. Government is not without information on the subject, and doubtless the Agricultural Department will acquire more ; but Mr. Bashford's testimony to the value of artificial manures on impoverished soils in Germany may perhaps lead its officers to conduct experiments whereby German experience may be turned to our advantage. German farmers have increased the yield of the soil, and our own may be able to do likewise by artificial methods of some kind, if not by precisely the same as those adopted in Germany. The report, Mr. Bashford tells us, was written after a prolonged tour of inspection organised for the purpose of showing a number of British specialists in agriculture, the results attained in Germany by the adoption of certain methods of high farming. In West Germany the subject is very attractive to farmers. The soil there is poorer than in Saxony, Hanover, Mecklenburg or Rhenish Prussia. For a long time it appears there was more high farming in West Germany than in other parts of the Empire, especially in the East where people are somewhat behind hand in matters of husbandry ; but during the last ten years changes have taken place in the East and it may now be said that about half of the cultivated surface of the German Empire is under high culture. Where the system of high farming is adopted, manure must be used in sufficient quantities to replace what had been taken out of the soil and the whole of the land must be used every year for cultivating purposes. The advocates of high farming and high manuring submit that if this system were extended to a still larger area of the Empire, the products of the land would be increased in proportion to the greater amount of artificial manure employed.

The experimental station at Darmstadt, under the management of Professor Paul Wagner, afforded Mr. Bashford much instruction. As he says, Liebig, the father of agricultural chemistry, always impressed upon his hearers his conviction that the ruin of the great nations of the past was merely due to the fact that their soil lost its fertility. When it became exhausted, it was not replenished as it should have been, with the nutrients absolutely necessary for the growth of plants ; and consequently the food of the people had to be imported from other lands. The Roman farmers, as Mr. Bashford puts it, were punished because they had disregarded the laws of nature. Farm-yard manure is found to be only efficacious in so far as it contains phosphoric acid, kali salt and nitrogen. Liebig tried to supply these artificially. But in making a phosphate for this purpose unfortunately overlooked the fact that the phosphoric acid must be given in such a chemical form to the soil that the roots of the plants can assimilate it. This little oversight threw back the adoption of the phosphate manures for twenty years. In general, it is phosphoric acid that is wanting in a soil ; next to that kali may be wanting to a certain extent ; less frequently it is nitrogen and lastly lime. At Darmstadt, it appears, complaints often arise that after manuring with one of these elements, no perceptible results follow. The farmer requires advice and Professor Wagner supplies it. Other elements are wanting—which he ascertains. Farmyard manure does not, as was formerly believed, contain as much phosphoric acid as the farmer must put into the soil to produce the crop he requires. If the land is not to become impoverished, the missing elements must be supplied by resort to artificial expedients. To decide upon the proportions is not an easy matter ; a mere analysis has not been found sufficient. It is necessary to watch the growth of the plant itself. For this purpose ample appliances are provided at the experimental farm where two thousand experiments were being conducted, while in other sixty-five farms in various parts of West Germany four thousand experiments were being made for purposes of comparison. Every large farmer in Germany sets aside a small plot on his farm for experiments of the kind, while a large number of the provincial corporations in the Empire have started similar experimental fields, the State paying for them.

Artificial manure can replace a large portion of farm-yard manure. That has been conclusively proved. A farm called the Schniftenberger Hof, about thirty miles south-east of Mayence, a thousand feet above the sea level is quoted in illustration. The farm, 175 acres in extent, has soil partially stony and partially sandy. The tenant took it on an eighteen years' lease, when it was in wretched condition. He prolonged the lease for another nine years. In 1884 it is stated the farm was notorious for its sterility and the new tenant was laughed at for taking land which had ruined all his immediate predecessors. His prospects were not at first encouraging. But he had studied high farming. After ploughing the land as deeply as possible and removing the stones that came to the surface, he began to use artificial manure. In two years all his capital was gone, but he obtained assistance and then had the soil chemically analysed and proceeded according to the advice and methods of Professor Wagner. The immediate results were most encouraging and the farm is now worked at a handsome profit. It may be that his methods would not prove of value in all countries, but they are deserving of study. It is possible, the Indian Agricultural Department knows and appreciates them. But it cannot be said that up to the present the operations of that department have had any great perceptible result. In a vast country like this, of course, it would be a work of great difficulty and expense to adopt German methods, but in some localities and in the experimental farms at all events, it is possible to put them to the test.

BRITISH GROWN SUGAR.

During recent years the sugar planter of Great Britain's colonies has fought with many disabilities and not altogether successfully. The Indian planter cannot be persuaded even to make the attempt to supply the home market. The West Indian grower through various calamities has gradually lost his prosperity, and his position during the past few years has been so insecure as to suggest ruin. The abolition of bounties by the Brussels Convention promised a loophole for colonial growers ; the legislation effected by the Indian Government seemed to offer a chance for the cultivator of the sugarcane here. The grower in Demerara and the West Indies generally saw their opportunities diminished by the reciprocal treaty between Cuba and the United States ; the Indian planter did not rise to the occasion, apparently not considering the ultimate prospect of profit good enough. And so notwithstanding the abolition of the bounties, the sugar growing industry in British territory may be considered to be in a somewhat parlous condition. But it appears that the venue of operations is to be changed. The abolition of the bounties which in the first instance was hailed by the West Indian planter as a means of eventual salvation is to be taken advantage of by the British agriculturist. For many years past, the cultivation of beet in Great Britain has been attended with satisfactory results, and it would not be a matter of experiment, were it to be taken up on a large scale with a view to the manufacture of sugar. This is a fact which has been long recognised. Possibly years ago, but for the existence of the bounties, against which competition was impossible and which resulted in the destruction of the English sugar refining industry, as it orignally existed, the cultivation of beet would have become an important industry. Now that the bounties have been done away with, an English sugar refining industry could compete upon even terms with continental growers and manufacturers. Possibly there would be an advantage on the side of the British refiner. At any rate they would always be able to cater for the home market and that would be more than sufficient to ensure the successful establishment of the business. The Convention also gives refineries dealing in British-grown beet a more favourable position than their competitors abroad. As long as the Convention existed, there would be no doubt of success. These considerations have been quickly recognised by an English company, and in a short time, operations will be commenced in real earnest. A beet crop is a bulky commodity, and the cost of transport, if the district to be covered were at all great, would be prohibitive. Factories therefore will be instituted in the agricultural districts and as close to the place of production as possible. Already many agriculturists have expressed their readiness to engage themselves extensively in the industry, if the factories are properly situated. The West Indian growers, deprived to a great extent of American custom, depend largely upon their dealings with British buyers. The new industry is certain to severely affect them, but a demand for cane sugar as opposed to beet will always exist, and it is to be hoped that with the bounties gone, they will still be able to tide over their present difficulties.

A HISTORY of Lord Curzon's administration up to date, similar to those of preceding Viceroys, will be compiled departmentally.

NEWS from Aden points to the operations in Somaliland being closed for the time being at any rate by June.

THE Mails to and from Simla are still being carried by tonga, but as the railway is now in full working order the question of retaining the tonga service will be settled within the next few weeks.

GREAT swarms of locusts, which had been advancing steadily from the Ghauts, have now reached Belgaum, a correspondent wrote on the 5th instant, and are flying round and round the place denuding the trees wherever they settle.

ADVANTAGE will be taken of the presence of troops in Tibet to ascertain the effect upon cordite ammunition of extreme cold. The cartridges have necessarily been subjected to a temperature several degrees below zero for a long period, and it will be interesting to learn if the cordite has deteriorated in any way. It has stood satisfactorily heat tests in India and elsewhere.

ONE of the officers of the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Oriental which arrived in harbour on Saturday, reported to Mr. T. Hill who piloted the steamer into the harbour, having seen a body floating on the water, opposite the Apollo Bunder. Mr. Hill reported the matter to Mr. Deane, Harbour Master, who immediately communicated this to the Harbour Police. The Police launch and boats were sent round and a diligent search was made but no trace of the body was found. The Harbour Police report that an unknown male body was found near the oil tanks. The Yacht Sea Queen which sank on Monday last was refloated on Saturday afternoon. She was towed to the grass Bundar where she is now lying.

IT has been brought to notice by the postal authorities in South Africa that correspondence from India for officers and men of the forces in that country is still frequently addressed as if they were on field service, i.e., merely to the Regiment Battery or other unit with the addition sometimes of the words "via Cape Town" or "via Durban." Now that the forces in South Africa are no longer on field service but in permanent stations, the forms of address which were notified for used during the late war are no longer suitable and are likely to lead to great delays in delivery. The public are therefore advised to address their correspondence, letters, postcards and packets in the usual way, i.e., to enter the post-town in the address above the name of the Colony.

NEWS from the Tibet Mission states that a reconnoitring party of Mounted Infantry came across a Tibetan force some twelve miles from Chula, and shots were exchanged. The Tibetans had followed their usual plan of building a wall across the road. The Telegraph staff with the Mission are doing their best to lay the wire so as to keep pace with the headquarters and escort in the advance to Gyantsi, but the wire through to the latter place must necessarily take some considerable time to put up, particularly if the troops meet with further opposition. There are, however, still no signs of trouble along the line of communication.

THE military authorities have after many years, says the "Pioneer," become alive to the existence of Lansdowne, and are taking measures whereby that large cantonment will soon be furnished with the important appendix of a road to the plains. In due time the Post Office will no doubt follow in the same course, but at present its service would seem to be based on the idea that Lansdowne is a chowki in the Terai jungles. The up train reaches Kotdwara at between 6 and 7 in the morning, but the mails apparently are not delivered till 6 or 5 in the evening ; though in the pre-cart-road era the time used to be 2 p.m., and occasionally (when the L. G. C. happened to be up on inspection) noon. Allowing for the fact that the cart road makes the distance longer without, in its present state, expediting the journey it must be irritating to a resident to see the letter delivery commencing just as the baggage laden coolies of passenger are struggling into the station. The mails down to Kotdwara conveyed in the same leisurely fashion, the post closing at Lansdowne at 10-30 in the morning to catch a train at 7-35 in the evening. Even this ample margin does not apparently prove sufficient, for a resident of twelve months' standing complains that his letters have missed the Home mail about as many times during that period. On two or three of these occasions this may have been due to the Dehra mail missing connection with the mail onward to Bombay, but the other failures must have been local. Lansdowne, too, has a partly sentimental grievance in the fog that seems to pervade the Post Office as to the position and identity. She complains that the distributors seem to think that almost any place that begins with an 'L' will do to send a Lansdowne letter to. To receive a letter from Meerut vis Aden is distressing to the feelings of Lansdowne in her sensitive youth. She feels that she is being deliberately ignored in her own neighbourhood. She does not believe that Sir Arthur Fanshawe has anything to do with it personally, but trusts that he will put down his foot.

THE BATTLE OF JIDBALLI.

DERVISH ADVANCE IN DRILL-BOOK FORMATIONS.

[BY A SOLDIER WHO WAS PRESENT.]

THE following extremely graphic and interesting account of General Egerton's great fight with the Mullah at Jidballi will be read with great interest, no less by soldiers than civilians. For it shows clearly the enterprising nature of the enemy we are opposing, as well as a striking adoption of up-to-date battle formations in the face of modern fire-arms which exhibits a remarkable advance in the military education of the native warrior. It also brings out very clearly the difficulties of operating with a small force of reliable troops in such a country when it becomes necessary to supplement deficiencies by the enlistment of native levies upon whom no dependence can be placed. The narrative is contributed to the "Pall Mall Gazette."

Since December 27 last some of our force have done over 500 miles, and are right glad of a little rest as well as to receive five weeks' letters after being away from all postal and telegraphic communication for more than a month. General Egertons' despatches &c., of course go by special Somali couriers, called Illaloes, and they don't take mails. We are now (February 13) with the General and headquarters at Berbera. It was splendid to get back hear and into a hot bath in a tent, with a change of kit, not to mention a good square meal. We have been going very short in the way of grub, and the water is awful and very scarce. Carlsbad salt aren't in it with Somali water.

In spite of everything, however, we are all fit and going strong. One of the most interesting things was getting the English papers with the accounts of the battle, all more or less fanciful and made up in London. But here is a full and true account for you.

First of all, you must understand that in all Somaliland, except Berbera, there is not a town or village, field, dog, or murghi. The Somalis are nomads pure and simple, and trek from one water-hole to another as grazing for camels and goats becomes available. Their sole food is the meat of these animals and milk, their drink being the most filthy smelling water imaginable. The water-holes are distinctly unpleasant places and before drinking it is usually necessary to pull out dead camels, &c., and often human corpses. Why we don't all get enteric I don't know. Jidballi consists of two small wells or water holes in a plain twenty miles broad by about 150 to 250 long—in fact, the Nogal valley. The grazing ground is excellent; hence its importance to the Mullah.

A large body of his men had been located there by a smart and most successful reconnaisance by Colonel Kenna, V. C., D. S. O., at the end of December. On January 8, the second brigade and mounted troops marched twelve miles to Badwein in ordinary column of march formation. On the 9th the 1st Brigade, under Manning, joined us, making our total strength ten Maxims, two guns Lahore M. B., 1,600 rifles, 700 mounted infantry, all regulars, and 1,000 mounted Somali levies who bolted during the fight. Had the show gone against us they would have joined the Mullah to save their skins. However, they are very necessary as guides, and for driving captured stock. On the 10th, at 5 a.m., we advanced in square, with water-tins and ammunition on camels, leaving all else at the camp, which remained here under guard of 100 rifles of the 27th Punjaub Infantry.

The country was open grassy prairie, covered here and there with scattered bushes ; no definite positions anywhere, but to the practical eye quite rolling enough to afford ample cover to a force knowing how to take advantage of its inequalities. We advanced by compass bearing, and at about 8 a.m. three trees came in sight in the distance, and we marched straight on these. We did not know it, but they were over the Jidballi wells.

Between us and these trees nothing was visible but our mounted scouts well on in front. And presently news came back that the enemy were in force between us and the wells, holding a line about a mile long. About nine o'clock the trees had got much larger, but still, as far as we could see with glasses, there was no enemy, although the plain seemed dead flat. It really looked, as some of us began to think, a huge hoax, and as if we should find no enemy at all. General Egerton, with some of his staff, rode on to investigate, and so extraordinarily were the enemy concealed that they got to within a hundred yards of their front line without getting a sight of them, or being fired at.

Everybody had their glasses out, and were watching the plain in front for all they were worth, as it was generally expected that we should see a sudden gigantic rush of swordsmen, as at El Teb, in the Soudan, or a sudden swoop of horsemen out of some hidden nullah. We spotted at last some mounted men far off on the left front, but whether they were our own men or the enemy's we could not tell at the time. We accordingly, advanced steadily, the square formed up, guns on carriages, 150 rounds in pouches, reserve ammunition all ready, and all serene, when suddenly—time, 9·25 a.m.—there were two volleys on our left fired by our mounted infantry at the enemy's horsemen. This proved too much for the enemy in front lying low in the grass. Up rose their heads to see what was going on, and we saw the whole plain, a moment before seemingly empty, full of round black dots, for all the world like chattis at field-firing in India. I saw a bullet kick up the dust fifty yards in front of the square, and the next moment we had halted and opened fire at a range of 70 yards from the front line of the enemy, which extended as far as I could see on the left and went out of sight on the right. I should say it was from 1 1-2 to 2 miles long.

It was discovered afterwards from prisoners that the enemy thought the square only consisted of baggage animals and a weak guard, and that the mounted infantry were having another show similar to Kenna's reconnaisance in Dear. Accordingly they had laid a very cunning trap, but they struck a bit of a snag. There were 1,500 rifles ten Maxims, and two guns in the square, and three seconds after these got the word to fire they were all hard at it. You couldn't hear yourself shout, much less speak.

Directly our fire opened, the Dervishes rose up and dashed forward in short rushes just like our advance by sections, maintaining their fire all the time. The extraordinary thing was the they were all in open order and offered a most difficult target. In fact, they came on in an excellent imitation of our drill-book precepts. There was nothing of the old wall-like rush en masse of the Dervish warrior of former days, but constant rushes to the front of dribblets composed of ten to forty men at a time. The question arises, how did they get hold of it ?

Our men were all lying flat and firing in two ranks. The three Generals—Egerton, Manning, and Fasken—stood in a row behind the Sikhs in the front face of the square, and should have been hit, but weren't. The Dervish bullets were all going short or over, chiefly short. We could see them kicking up the dust 100 to 150 yards in front whence they ricocheted overhead and into the baggage animals and back of the square, which accounted for most of our casualties being in the rear face. The explanation of this is that the enemy had totally forgotten to put up their backsights.

They came on, however, with great determination but could not get within six hundred yards, with the exception of one man, who dashed up into a bush 160 yards off. At the time, it looked as if we were missing them all. You would see a wisp of them rise together, dash forward, and then go down again, apparently taking cover once more, but in reality they were shot and falling. The finest troops in the world couldn't have got through our fire.

This game lasted thirty-two minutes, not ten, as Reuter said, when suddenly Kenna's ripping mounted infantry swooped down from the left flank, and the enemy broke and fled en masse. Our casualties were : regulars, 15 killed, 43 wounded ; levies 21 killed, 21 wounded, their losses occurring chiefly while they were running away, when also Welland, their doctor, was deserted and killed. The swabs had the cheek to march back to Burao singing their war-songs.

There were 350 dead and wounded lying in front of the square, and nobody can say how many wounded escaped. The total Dervish loss was put down at 1,200, though probably 1,500 is nearer the mark. The number of rounds fired by our men averaged about thirty-two per rifle, or just one a minute, which shows how steady and accurate the fire was.

RUSSIANS RETIRE.

JAPS OCCUPY THE FRONTIER.

KUROPATKIN'S PLANS.

WAITING FOR THE JAPS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, APRIL 8.

All was quiet at Port Arthur yesterday. The inhabitants were preparing to celebrate Easter, but expect an attack from the enemy who have again appeared in Port Arthur waters.

The Russian Naval Reserves at Sebastopol have been mobilised partly to reinforce the crews of the ships at Port Arthur and Vladivostock and partly the Baltic vessels.

The Japanese Consul-General in London has forwarded eleven thousand pounds as a first instalment of the London fund in aid of the Japanese widows and orphans,

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that General Kuropatkin has decided to make Fenghuangcheng his first line of defence proper, though he intends engaging the Japanese as soon as they cross the Yalu. A strong force is entrenched at Haichang to block the Japanese advance if they land at the head of the Liaotung Gulf.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

Reuter (Seoul) says that the Japanese Minister has officially informed the Korean Government of Russia's retirement across the Yalu and the Japanese occupation of the frontier.

The Korean Government is also requested to facilitate engaging coolies to expedite the Seoul-Yusan Railway.

Much anxiety is felt regarding the insanitary condition of Harbin.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 9.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" cables on the 9th instant.

The Russians are falling back from the Yalu and are fortifying Fenghuangchang some fifty miles north-east of the river.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

An Agreement Concluded.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

A Turco-Bulgarian Agreement has been signed after prolonged negotiations which at one time threatened to result in a rupture of relations.

THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

The Boundary Delimitation.

Reuter (Aden) says the difficulties which hindered the delimitation of the Hinterland have been removed and it is expected that the Boundary Commission will shortly advance.

The Hampshire Regiment is returning many men suffering from fever.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

The imports for March show an increase of £1,775,751 and the exports a decrease of £856,398.

FIGHTING IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Advices from South-West Africa state that the Germans have had a severe but successful encounter with the Hereros near Okahanai in which the Hereros lost ninety-two in killed and the Germans lost one officer and thirty one men killed and one officer and fifteen men wounded.

THE MEETING AT ABAZZIA.

The Austrian and Italian Foreign Ministers held a conference lasting several hours at Abazzia yesterday.

THE KAISER AT MALTA.

The Kaiser William landed at Malta last evening and had an enthusiastic reception.

His Majesty dined with the Governor.

HONOURS FOR M. DE LESSAR.

The Tsar has appointed M. de Lessar Privy Councillor and conferred a higher Order on the Russian Minister at Teheran.

THE CAPE ASSEMBLY.

The Cape Assembly has had an all-night sitting until noon the next day, due to the stubborn opposition of the Bond to the representation Bill increasing the members.

A motion to shelve the Bill has been rejected by 48 to 41.

The Bill has been sent to Committee.

SUEZ CANAL BLOCKED.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The steamer Dromonby from Karachi has grounded in the Suez Canal and is leaking. The traffic of the Canal has been stopped.

[The steamer Dromonby is a steel screw vessel of 3,637 tons gross and 2,353 registered. She was built in 1900, by Messrs. Rapner and Son, at West Hartlepool. Her dimensions are 330 feet 5 inches in length, 46 feet 5 inches, breadth, and 24 feet 4 inches in depth.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

Signature of the Documents.

A GREAT DIPLOMATIC SUCCESS.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The Anglo-French Agreements have been signed.

It is stated in Paris that under the Anglo-French Agreement the functions of the Caisse of the Egyptian debt will be reorganised. The present excess of its revenues over the interest on loans to which it is assigned will be placed at the free disposal of the Egyptian Government, while arrangements are made for safeguarding the interests concerned.

Russia and Germany have given verbal assurances that they will not oppose the change.

The convertibility of the various debts some of which might be converted in 1905 is deferred to distant dates.

French schools are to be free and the Antiquities Service to continue under the direction of a Frenchman.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Anglo-French Agreement appoints a commission to decide the land disputes in the new Hebrides.

Great Britain withdraws the protests made by her at various periods with reference to the economic regime in Madagascar.

The Egyptian Government also obtains control of the existing accumulation of conversion economics and the present revenues assigned to the Caisse will revert to the Egyptian Government.

The Debts under the administration of the Caisse will henceforth be secured nominally on the land tax as sole guarantee.

Great Britain adheres to the Suez Canal Convention of 1888 which she hitherto refused to do.

As regards Siam both France and Great Britain recognise their respective spheres of influence established by the Treaty of 1896, but explicitly guarantee the integrity of Siam and the maintenance of the "status quo."

The Paris "Temps" in a leading article explains this arrangement as meaning that each grants the other full freedom of economic action in the East and West of the Menam basin respectively.

The Anglo-French Agreement is very generally approved in Great Britain and France.

The London press, with the exception of the "Morning Post," congratulates the Government on what the "Daily Telegraph" describes as the most satisfactory diplomatic incident recorded for centuries.

The "Daily News" unfeignedly praises the Government and Lord Lansdowne on signing one of the most splendid instruments to which statesmen ever set hands.

The "Morning Post" is amazed and angry particularly regarding Morocco for which France concedes nothing adequate in Egypt.

The Agreement is hailed with unreserved satisfaction in political and diplomatic circles in Paris.

The French press expresses sincere joy that a clear situation is now established regarding Egypt, Morocco, and Newfoundland.

The stipulation provides that no fortifications be erected on the coast opposite Gibraltar from Melilla to the River Sebu.

The Spanish press comments bitterly upon the Agreement which it describes as a despoilment of Spain and attacks the Spanish Cabinet for not heeding Spanish interests in Morocco, while intent upon conquest in Catalonia.

The German press adopts a carping tone.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 9.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" cables :—

General satisfaction is felt at the completion of the Anglo-French treaty particularly at the agreement on the part of France not to interfere in Egypt.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

England Defeats Scotland.

In the Association match between England and Scotland, the former made one goal and the latter nil.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE BALKANS.

Great Loss of Life.

THOUSANDS OF HOUSES WRECKED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 9.

"The Indian Daily Telegraph's" London correspondent cables :—

A disastrous earthquake has occurred in the Balkans. Thirty persons have been killed and forty injured, while thousands of houses are wrecked.

THUNDER STORM IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 10.

A violent thunderstorm broke over Calcutta yesterday evening flooding streets and seriously impeding vehicular traffic. Trees were uprooted in most parts of the town and the telephone and electric tram wires suffered more or less severely.

THE CHARGES AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

All the cases against P. H. Simpson who, passing as a London, M. D., obtained goods from several firms was arrested and brought downfrom Bombay have been withdrawn on the accused's promising either to pay for or return the goods.

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

INCREASE OF TAXATION.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" says :—The Budget forecasts give an increase in the income-ax and sugar duty and possibly in the duty on tea.

ACCIDENT TO THE AMIR.

THE BURSTING OF A GUN.

INJURIES NOT SERIOUS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 9.

On the 28th March, while the Amir was out snipe shooting at Deh Khudadad, his gun which he had been in the habit of using regularly burst. His Highness sustained a slight injury to the left hand, a splinter nearly three inches in length just missing his Highness's face. His Highness took immediate steps to assure his people that his injuries were quite slight.

THE NETHERLANDS CONSULATE.

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

The appointment is officially recognised of Mr. Grommers, as acting Netherlands Consul at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. De Koster.

EXAMINERS OF ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Schelidt, Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, has nine months' leave from the 9th proximo, Mr. R. B. C. Scott being appointed to officiate for him.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

The plague mortality continues to rise in Upper India, the Punjab last week returning 19,000 deaths and the United Provinces 8,000. Elsewhere there is little change in connection with the disease, but this serious outbreak has raised the weekly total of deaths from plague throughout India to 46,000.

LORD KITCHENER AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, APRIL 10.

Lord Kitchener, accompanied by Colonel Hamilton and Captains Barnes and Brook, arrived in Bangalore at seven this evening by special train from Mysore. They left Ooty on Wednesday via the Seeghoor Ghat and descending into the Mysore plateau spent three days in the tiger jungles, but had no sort of luck, only few panthers passed them during the beats, tigers being scared away by recent forest fires. On the way to Bangalore to-day his Excellency visited Mysore City and Seringapatam.

On the railway platform here this evening he was met by Sir James Bourdillon, the British Resident whose guest he is at the Residency during his stay in Bangalore. The arrival was private and only a handful of people were on the platform. At 6-30 to-morrow morning his Excellency inspects troops in garrison at a big parade and leaves again at 11 for a small shoot near Tumkur, 40 miles from Bangalore, returning here in the evening.] He finally leaves for Bellary via Guntakal at 6 on Tuesday morning.

DEATH OF RAJA OF SATARA.

POONA, APRIL 10.

The Raja of Satara died this evening at 6-30 of dropsy and heart disease. The deceased was ailing from a complication of diseases and had gone to Bombay lately for medical aid; afterwards he came to Poona and the change did not do him good.

The deceased was seventh in line of descent from Siwaji, the founder of the Mahratha Empire. He succeeded in 1874 his adoptive mother, Shri Mathushri, the last Rani Saheb Maharaj, who was the consort of Chatrapati Maharaj Shahji alias Appa Saheb after whose death the Rani succeeded to the title. His Highness was prince of singularly amiable disposition, and was well-known to Europeans; his death is regretted very much. He was 54 years of age and he leaves two sons. The news of his death spread in the city about seven in the evening and a large crowd of Mahrattas assembled which showed the general regret, as he was the head of the Mahratta community. The deceased's body will be conveyed to Satara by to-night's train for funeral ceremony. Mr. Lucas, Agent for the Sardars, called at the Raja's house to condol with the sons.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cookson, 17th Cavalry, has been selected for the command of the 29th Lancers and Captain Teachell, 1st Lincolns, for the adjutancy of the 2nd Volunteer battalion, Lincolnshire regiment.

Lieutenant Girdlestone R. G. A. is posted to the 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant Macrae Hampshire regiment remains in India to qualify for the Indian army and will be attached to the 1st Seaforth Highlanders.

The following ladies are gazetted sisters in the Queen Alexandra Military Nursing Service :—L. White, W. Aldridge, E Stonehouse, M. Hornsby and A. Rees.

Nursing sister Leslie is permitted to retire.

Arrangements are notified whereby Lieutenant-Generals of Commands will be enabled to afford pecuniary relief to destitute widows and orphans of British soldiers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Inman Army Medical corps is gazetted officiating Principal Medical Officer Oudh and Rohilkhand districts vice Colonel Corbett officiating in Bengal.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsden, who is due back from furlough this month, will officiate as Accountant-General, Military Department, Major T. A. Harrison, who is acting temporarily, going to Poona as Controller of Military Accounts in the Bombay Command.

The transport "Assaye" which was injured in the collision in the English Channel, will not reach Bombay until the first week in May. She will bring out some 2,500 officers and men, and special arrangements will be made for railing these to their destinations as the hot weather will be well established by the time they arrive.

REPORTED ILLNESS OF THE SHAH.

UNREST IN PERSIA.

A Bushire correspondent writing on the 2nd instant states :—For the past few days the country and specially such important centres as Tabriz Teheran, Ispahan, and Shiraz have been in a state of unrest attributed to the alleged serious illness of his Majesty the Shah. Fortunately, however, so far no very serious symptoms have been reported.

The up-country merchants have lately showered telegrams on their forwarding agents here to stop forwarding goods which, even if forwarded already, were to be returned to Bushire from any reasonable points. The transport market is now at a standstill.

All the Governors of the various districts in Persia were some time ago summoned at Teheran; and the "Salar Moazam," the Governor of Bushire and the Gulf littoral ports left a few days ago for the capital. It is fervently hoped by all classes that he will never return.

His Excellency the Movakar-ul-Dowleh, who was a few years ago the Persian Consul-General for India, and who with much persuation accepted the post of Persian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is now the Acting Governor of Bushire. It is hoped that the Persian Government will confirm the Governorship on this highly polished and kindly gentleman.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA DEAD.

A Chapter of Spanish History.

STORY OF AN EXILED QUEEN.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The death is announced of Isabella, ex-Queen of Spain.

The late ex-Queen Isabella of Spain was the mother of the late King Alfonso XII and grandmother of the present King Alfonso XIII. She was born on October 10th, 1830, and as the eldest daughter of King Fernando VII succeeded to the throne as a child at the death of her father on September 29th, 1833. She assumed the Government on being declared of age on November 8th, 1843. Twenty-five years later, on September 30, 1868, she was exiled and abdicated in favour of her son on June 25th, 1870. She married on October 10th, 1846, her cousin the Infante Francesco who died on April 16th 1902, when he was eighty years of age. The ex-Queen was in her 74th year. ex-Queen Isabel and her husband as parents of the late King had an allowance from the Spanish Government of 1,050,000 pesetas or £42,000.

After eight years of exile Isabella returned to Spain. During her brief reign successive ministries rose or fell from power, all inefficient or corrupt, Narvaez in 1864, showed some energy, O'Donnell conducted a successful campaign in Morocco in 1859 and 1860, Republicanism made great headway, and in disgust at the corrupt administration the country accepted a pronunciamento by Prim and Topete, at Cadiz, in 1868. It was then that Isabella fled to Paris. A provisional Government of two years ended with the choice of Amadeus of Savoy as King. In 1873 he resigned the crown and a republic followed, which occasioned the second Carlist War, and Isabella's son, Alfonso XII. afterwards ascended the throne.

The death of Queen Isabella recalls the story of the "Spanish marriages" negotiated by Louis Philippe of France. Ferdinand VII had issued a "Pragmatic sanction" abolishing the Salic Law. His brothers Carlos and Francisco as well as the French and Neapoliton Bourbons protested against it and when Isabella was proclaimed Queen on the death of her father, Don Carlos asserted his intention of maintaining the Salic law and rallied round him all the supporters of absolutism, especially the inhabitants of the Basque Province. Christina, the Queen Regent was obliged to rely upon the liberals and to conciliate them by granting a constitution which was drawn up under the influence of Louis Philippe of France. The constitution failed to satisfy the liberals who demanded the revival of the constitution of 1812. Meanwhile after the Carlists had gained considerable successes the Government, assisted by France and England, ultimately gained the upper hand. Christina now tried to sever herself from the "progressistas" and to govern with the help of the moderate party who enjoyed the patronage of Louis Philippe. England, however, gave her support to the Radicals and in 1840 Christina had to retire to France. Espartero who was recognised as regent by the Cortes, himself became unpopular and in 1843 he also had to go into exile. Isabella was now declared of age, her mother Christina returned to Madrid and the "moderates" gained complete control of the Government. This, says a historian was a great victory for France and Louis Philippe abused his success by negotiating the infamous "Spanish marriages." A husband was found for Isabella in her Francis of Assis. On the same day the queen's sister, Maria Louisa was married to Louis Philippe's son, the Duke of Montpensier. By this means it was poped to secure the reversion of the Spanish throne for the house of Orleans, as it was considered improbable that there would be any issue of the marriage of Isabella and her cousin. The scheme, however, absolutely failed, except to recoil on the heads of its framers. The alienation of England gave a fatal impulse to the fall of Louis Philippe, while the subsequent birth of children to Isabella deprived the Montpensier marriage of all importance.

Spanish history during the reign of Isabella II, says the writer already quoted, presents a dismal picture of faction and intrigue. The Queen herself sought compensation for her unhappy marriage in indulgence and tried to cover the scandal of her private life by a superstitious devotion to religion and by throwing her influence on to the side of the clerical and reactionary party. Every now and then, the "progressistas" and "moderados" found themselves in office, but their mutual jealousy prevented them from acquiring any permanent hold upon the Government. In 1866 Isabella was induced to take vigorous measures against the liberal opposition. Narvaez was appointed chief minister; and the most prominent liberals Serrano, Prim and O'Donnell had to seek safety in exile. The Cortes were dissolved and many of the deputies were transported to the Canary Islands. The ascendancy of the Court party was maintained by a rigorous persecution which was continued after Narvaez's death in April 1868 by Gonzales Bravo. Common dangers succeeded at last in combining the various sections of the liberals for mutual defence and the people disgusted by the scandals of the Court, and the contemptible "Camarilla" which surrounded the queen, rallied to their side. In September 1868 Serrano and Prim returned to Spain where they raised the standard of revolt and offered the people the bribe of universal suffrage. The revolution was speedily accomplished and Isabella fled to France, but the successful rebels were at once confronted with the difficulty of finding a successor to her. During the interregnum Serrano undertook the regency and the Cortes drew up a new constitution, by which an hereditary king was to rule in conjunction with a Senate and a popular Chamber. As no one of the Bourbon candidates for the throne was acceptable, it became necessary to look round for some foreign prince. The offer of the crown to Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen excited the jealousy of France, and gave Napoleon III the opportunity of picking a quarrel which proved fatal to himself, with the rising State of Prussia. At last in 1870, a king was found in Amadeus of Aosta, the second son of Victor Emmanuel, who made an honest effort to discharge the difficult office of a constitutional king in a country which was hardly fitted for constitutional Government. But he found the task too hard and too distasteful and resigned in 1873. A provisional republic was now formed of which Castelar was the guiding spirit. But the Spaniards, trained to regard monarchy with superstitious reverence, had no sympathy with republican institutions. Don Carlos revived the claim of inalienable male succession and raised the standard of revolt in the Basque Provinces where his name was still a power. The disorders of the democrats and the approach of civil war threw the responsibility of Government upon the army. The Cortes were dissolved by a military "coup d'etat," Castelar threw up his office in disgust; and the administration was undertaken by a committee of officers. Anarchy was suppressed with a strong hand, but it was obvious that order could only be restored by reviving the monarchy. Foreign princes were no longer thought of and in 1874 the crown was offered to and accepted by Alfonso XII, the young son of the exiled Isabella. His first task was to end the Carlist war, which still continued in the north, and this was successfully accomplished in 1876.

POST OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

Mr. Kelly, Assistant Comptroller of the Post Office, Bengal, has been granted one year's leave. Mr. Ghatak, from Bombay, has been appointed to officiate and Mr. E. W. Saxton to act for Mr. Ghatak.

Mr. E. A. Doran is gazetted Post Master General of Madras, Mr. Clarke reverting to the Home Department.

PREFERENCE FOR BRITISH GOODS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The position of India in preferential trade arrangements is arousing much interest and some curiosity. Early last year I had the privilege of addressing the Bombay Chamber of Commerce upon the question, and had much communication thereon with other mercantile bodies.

The proposition which found ready favour, more especially among the younger men, whose interests in the development of the trade of the Empire are greatest, was the addition of 2½ per cent. upon foreign good to the average import duty now levied upon all goods of 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Nor is the Blue-book [Cd. 1931] recently laid upon the table hostile to such a course. Indeed the despatch of the Government of India of October 22, 1903, clearly shows its advantage to Great Britain. Paragraphs 11 and 12 are much to the point. Let me quote from them, as unfortunately few persons wade through official despatches. This is the proposition :—

"India would maintain her import duties on British and Colonial goods at such low general rate equal to or somewhat less than that now in force as may be required for revenue purposes and would impose a slightly higher rate on foreign goods, sufficient to give the former class a preference of 2½ per cent. or thereabouts."

And this is the opinion of the Government of India on such a proceeding :—

"The results might be of appreciable advantage to the United Kingdom. Although British imports into India to the value of 23 millions sterling are practically secure from foreign competition, even under present conditions, yet there remain imports of the value of approximately ten millions sterling in which effective competition prevails. In respect of these a substantial preferential tariff against the foreigner would be of material benefit to the British manufacturer."

What more do we want than this? The Indian duties have been repeatedly manipulated to please Oldham and other parts of Lancashire. Indeed, it was entirely at the instance of the cotton operatives of this country that the "Free Trade" Secretary of State for India, Sir Henry Fowler, sanctioned the Excise duty of 3½ per cent. on the production of cotton goods in India, which constitutes so gross an abuse of "freedom" of trade.

The Government of India further gives practical instances of the great advantage in commercial negotiation of an import tariff. Its possession by India in 1900 enabled India "to secure most-favoured-nation treatment in France and so escape the almost penal enhancement to which Indian coffee and pepper would otherwise have been subject." And again the threat of Russia to enhance her already exorbitant duty on Indian tea was rendered abortive by that distinguished "free trader" Lord George Hamilton, sanctioning a differential duty on Russian petroleum.

Nor was the share of India small in inducing the sugar bounty-giving countries of Europe to participate in the Brussels Conference. To secure greater freedom of exchange in this commodity Lord George Hamilton approved and the House of Commons sanctioned, the levying by India, at his instance, of countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar.

Paragraphs 19 and 20 are equally eloquent on the advantages to be derived from the policy of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain.

Even if a foreign country was inclined to penalize Indian trade in order to bring pressure to bear on the mother country and the Colonies, "it will probably be less likely to adopt so injurious a course if it knows that India will be prepared, if need be, to retaliate in kind upon their imports into India. Even where no actively hostile action has supervened and nothing further than friendly negotiations are in progress it seems probable that greater freedom of policy on our part would be attended by beneficial results. The instance is quoted of the unfavourable treatment by Japan of Indian indigo and saltpetre and the barren negotiations to remedy the position, because Japan knew that Japanese watches and silk were in any case secure of equal treatment in India.

The minute by the Hon. Sir Edward Law, Financial Member of the Council, is even stronger. He points out that India has already made a small step in the direction of the fair trade we are going to inaugurate here "when by negotitation with France India secured better terms—by making some concessions in the duties charged on the importation of one or two articles of French production into India."

And Sir Edward Law goes on to give the clearest possible definition of fair trade :—

"It is a system of reciprocity which means being prepared to put a sufficiently high duty on some or all of the imports from another country with which trading transaction are large, to check or even stop certain of such imports unless that country makes some concessions in tariff rates on those articles of exports the trade in which is threatened by the duties they have imposed or intend imposing."

This, tersely put, is what for 20 years I have been contending for.

I will only make one more citation from the Finance Minister of India, and it is that India has nothing to fear from retaliation by France, Germany, Belgium, Austria Hungary, Russia, Italy, Holland, China, or Japan, "as it would not pay those foreign countries to put such extra duties on their imports from India (mostly raw materials) as would be necessary for effective reltaliation should India impose higher duties on the articles (mostly manufactured goods) received from them."

India therefore offers an especially favourable field for the immediate establishment of inter-British preferential trading and particularly as the "free import" Customs duty in the United Kingdom upon Indian tea produced by British capital is, as Sir Edward Law points out, about 90 per cent. ad valorem and upon Indian coffee 19 per cent. whilst the heavy English duty at a specific rate weighs much more severely on the cheap tobacco of India than upon the more expensive qualities imported from foreign countries.

Sir Edward Law declares "that if encouragement were offered to the importation of Indian tea and tobacco, and if a tariff was introduced in the United Kingdom discriminating in favour of Indian coffee, important advantages would be secured to the producers of these articles, and whilst the adoption of mutually preferential tariffs in both the United Kingdom and India would probably, as regards the trade between the countries, be advantageous to both, the interests of the United Kingdom in the adoption of such a preferential system are fully 100 per cent. greater."

Under such circumstances, Lord Curzon and his financial adviser being willing, can there be any doubt as to Mr. Chamberlain's policy in regard to India?—Yours, &c.,

C. E. HOWARD VINCENT,
House of Commons, March, 22.

SEPOY MURDERS AT BAGDAD.

ACCORDING to information received in Bombay, the Havildar of the guard of the British Consulate-General in Bagdad disappeared some days ago, and his corpse was afterwards found buried in a cellar owned by an Afghan on the other side of the river. The crime was traced to the sepoys, ten of whom were arrested, two being imprisoned in the Consulate and the others in the guard-house. The Consul obtained a guard from the authorities to watch over the prisoners, but it was dismissed the following day, viz., Feb. 17.

On the morning of the 18th a young sepoy, nephew of the murdered havildar, having obtained five ball cartridges, shot two of his companions, believed to be the two prisoners who were confined in the Consulate, and two cavasses of the Consulate. He then ran to the guardhouse, where the other prisoners were being kept, and shot another sepoy.

These are the only details which had become public property at Bagdad at the time of visiting. The immediate consequence of this affair was that the Consul called in Turkish troops and disarmed all the sepoys, while ten of them were handed over to the Turkish authorities for confinement in the Government prison. The sight of these men being taken handcuffed through the town, surrounded by Turkish soldiers, caused great excitment.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 25.

THE BREAKING OF THE ICE.

At the commencement of the Russo-Japanese War one felt almost a difficulty in commenting upon it in a letter to an Indian paper. Events seemed there to be moving with such rapidity that any comment might become the stalest of all stale news by the time it reached Bombay. But this fear has vanished. For it now seems clearly evident, not merely that the two Empires are in for a long war,—that much was known at the beginning—but that a considerable time will elapse between each move upon the Titan chessboard of Manchuria and Korea. But the absolute dearth of all information, save for the periodic bombardment of Port Arthur, is about to end. Mr. Bennet Burleigh in his telegram to the "Daily Telegraph" yesterday declares that the war correspondents at Seoul will soon receive their permits for advance. But however this may be, the logic of the seasons will drive the armies to activity. Ice is breaking upon all the rivers; native junks are already on the move. In the interior the conditions of life are becoming more bearable, and spring which elsewhere brings the promise of good things to the people of the soil will bring war upon the luckless inhabitants of Manchuria. One need hardly pity the deaths or mutilation of the opposing soldiery so much as the inevitable suffering of the common people. For, after all, the armies came there to fight with one another: it is the peasants who merely wanted to be let alone. Still, outside the actual scene of manœuvring the farmers may be able to make a profit from the commissariat requirements of both parties—that is to say, if the Cossack should renounce his old custom of considering everything in sight his own. But he is much more likely to continue in his old way, and leave the Chinese or Manchu farmer without crops, live-stock or acknowledgment. As to the Japanese plan of campaign during the coming months nothing is known in London, though naturally much is guessed. The Russian plans are hardly considered at all. It has become evident, both from the trend of events and the statements of commanding officers to the Czar, that the policy of Russia for some time to come will be that of retrenchment or even of strategic retirement. When Fabius Cunctator was foiling Hannibal in the Apennines it became of less interest to know what Fabius was doing than to learn the movements of Hannibal, since it could be gathered that the astute Roman Dictator was somewhere in the vicinity. So in Korea and Manchuria to-day it is hardly of interest to examine the Russian plans. They will be moulded—at least so military critics believe—entirely upon the Japanese advance. If they see an opportunity to hit hard they will hit with all the vehemence of the Greater Russians and the Cossacks of the Don. But they will not make their opportunity. It is the Japanese who will be doing, or striving to accomplish, this, and it is to the possible lines of Japanese strategy that one must turn to obtain even an approximate forecast of the War. When it comes, however, to the setting forth of the campaign there is some little difference among authorities. A military correspondent to the "Times" holds that the Japanese will land at Newchang and march northward to cut off the Russians on the Yalu. During the recent war with China the Japanese obtained a very complete and accurate knowledge of the topography of Southern Manchuria and succeeded moreover in attaching the inhabitants to their cause. On the other hand the "Times" correspondent thinks that the Koreans are distinctly hostile to the Japanese, not on account of present day causes but in memory of earlier wars. Japan will, therefore, in his opinion merely keep an army in Korea to keep its inhabitants in a respectful attitude and will concentrate all their forces on Southern Manchuria, making Newchang their base of operations. From this spot they will command the railway to the West towards the Shan-hai-kwan; they can cut the Russian railway and isolate Port Arthur together with the other garrisons along that route. Southern Manchuria, according to this view, will fall inevitably into the hands of Japan. Its forces could starve Port Arthur and the armies on the Yalu. Should all happen as he foretells it, he considers it possible that with this advantage the Japanese will be able to force their terms upon the Russians. Japan, however, will not fight if she can help it either at Liau Yang or Mukden, and Russia also will not press an encounter. Meanwhile neither Port Arthur nor Vladivostock will be seriously attacked. The correspondent concludes with his opinion that the war will be fought in Central Manchuria and will last a long time. So much for the "Times" expert. But other authorities differ with him very radically save upon the last clause. As to the first they consider the campaign will be waged in Northern Manchuria in consequence of a Japanese advance upon Harbin. They have this much in support of their views that the Mikado's armies are pushing rapidly towards the Yalu and have already reached Anju, while as regards any effort to capture Newchang nothing but empty rumours have been heard. Of course, the upholders of the "Times" theory have an easy retort. "That just shows the Mephistophelian cunning of the Japanese" they might exclaim "all their other activities are merely intended to mask the main movement." Since it is impossible to contradict either party, it is unnecessary to deny the force of this argument; but until the situation has developed, much more than it has done at present, there is nothing to be gained by becoming partizan. There is only one thing to be remarked as certain: after Magersfontein and Colenso, the Japanese will be chary of a frontal attack on any Russian fortification upon the Yalu. One curious fact is being rumoured in connection with the Port Arthur bombardment. It is said that Admiral Togo opens fire every twelve days, and that at every interval of the same period the Japanese undertake a large scheme of debarkation at some spot not known or guessed at. If the place of landing were Southern Korea the necessity of drawing off the Russian attention is a little problematic. But if the landing were in the neighbourhood of Newchang the manœuvre looks a little more intelligible. Save for one fact. A bombardment has a tendency to drive the Russian warships out of the congested harbour into the open and thus appreciably increase the slight danger to a convoy passing just beneath the sky-line. On the other hand the telegraphic news of another bombardment at Port Arthur would draw off the attention of the Russia guards in Southern Manchuria. And just at the psychological moment the landing might be conceived to occur. But one word is necessary in conclusion of this paragraph. While in most other parts of the world the Japanese cause is expected to triumph, in Russia itself it is expected to fail. I have previously drawn comparisons between the present War and the South African campaign. Pursuing the analogy those who know Russia declare that the frame of mind in that country is pretty well identical with our own after the initial victories of the Boer arms. If this spirit exists indeed and if it continue unabated, it will lengthen indefinitely the duration of the war. Where before we thought in months, it would now become almost necessary to think in years.

THE BURIAL OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

On Tuesday in fine warm spring weather the funeral of the Duke of Cambridge took place, and as befitted the burial of one who was for nearly forty years Commander-in-Chief of the British Army it was very much of a military pageant. The solemn cortege had a route of over five miles to traverse from Westminster Abbey to the gates of the Kensal Green cemetery and therefore, although many thousands must have gathered to witness the passing of the procession, yet at few points were the crowds unduly thick. In the Mall even, within a very few minutes of the end of the Abbey ceremony, it was possible for a late arrival to obtain a view of the approaching procession. The first stage in the obsequies took place on the previous evening with the removal of the body from the late Duke's London residence, Gloucester House, to St Faith's Chapel. Previous to the removal a short and strictly private family service was held at the house and attended by many members of the Royal Family. Two hours later the body was privately removed on

gun-carriage, furnished by the 'X' Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, escorted by a squadron of household cavalry, and accompanied by a bearer party of non-commissioned officers of the Grenadier Guards. At the Abbey it was watched throughout the night by a guard of the same regiment. Next morning the scene in the Abbey was almost gay if such an adjective can be used for so mournful an occasion. The rich colours of soldiers uniforms were lit up by the sunlight streaming in through the great Abbey windows. But the crape of ladies dresses served to tone the scarlet and gold that was otherwise or plentiful. The King was present as chief mourner accompanied by the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales and many members of the Royal Family. In addition to the full attendance of the services and of foreign diplomatic bodies, the Prime Minister was present and also Lord Kelvin who may not unfittingly be termed to-day at once the Premier and Commander-in-Chief of British Science. To run over the list of a few of these present will show that his relatives were almost as numerous as the company that paid their respects to the dead Duke in the Abbey. There were the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Hereditary Grand-Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, Prince and Princess Charlss of Denmark, Princess Louise and the Duke of Fife, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duchess of Albany, Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg, Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck, Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar and other members of the Royal Families together with the sons of the Duke of Cambridge. Prince Albrecht of Prussia represented the Kaiser, and there were also representatives of the Emperor of Austria, the King of Denmark, Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duke of Cumberland and Princess Frederica (Baroness von Pawel-Rammingen) and a deputation of the Prussian 28th Regiment of Foot, of which the late Duke was Colonel. The service was brief and very effective. No address was delivered, but the strains of the organ and the military band were solemn and impressive. After the burial service had been delivered with the exception of the committal sentences, the hymn "Onward Christian Soldiers" was sung to Sullivan's rendering. Then the cortege moved from the Abbey. Norroy, King of Arms proclaimed the style and dignities of his late Royal Highness and the coffin was borne to the western door by non-commissioned officers of the Grenadiers. The eighteen supporters, all well-known Generals, included Lord Wolseley, Lord Roberts, Sir John French, Sir T. Kelly-Kenny, Sir Henry Norman, and Sir Redvers Buller. As the coffin was placed upon the gun-carriage the massed bands of the Brigade of Guards rolled out on the draped drums the opening dirge of the Dead March from "Saul" and the salute of twenty-one minute guns began sombrely from St James's Park. It was now halfpast eleven and the sun was shining brightly. The weather was vastly different from that of the last state funeral I had seen. I well remember the muddy gloom of that afternoon two years ago on which the late Queen Victoria was taken to her last resting place upon a gun carriage draped with a white pall and attended by all the solemn pomp of the two services. But on last Tuesday the scene was otherwise and the company of mourners stepped out of the Abbey into the sunny warmth of a spring morning. The escort was a brilliant epitome of the British Army. Household Cavalry, Dragoons, Grenadiers, Coldstreams, Scots, and Irish Guards, Field Artillery, Engineers, Lancers, and Hussars were all represented by detachments. After the gun carriage, with its company of distinguished supporters, came the twenty two carriages of the Royal procession, the first containing the King and Prince Albrecht of Prussia, while others contained members of our own Royal Family and representatives of foreign rulers. As the procession passed Buckingham Palace the Queen who had retired privately from the Abbey at the conclusion of the service.—with the Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria, and Princess Charles of Denmark, came out on the central balcony to see it go by. At Kensal-Green cemetery the Dead March again was played. The concluding service, short and simple in its nature, was conducted solely by the Rev. Edgar Shepherd, Sub Dean of the Chapels Royal, who was a close friend of the late Duke. When the coffin had been borne into the Mausoleum the King and the Prince of Wales and one or two other mourners placed wreaths against it. Afterwards three volleys were fired and the bugles of the Guards' Brigade rang out "The Last Post" thus bringing to a conclusion the funeral ceremonies of the late Duke. The coffin bears a brief inscription :—

F. M., H. R. H. George William Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambridge, K. G. etc., etc.,etc., Born March 26, 1819 died March 17, 1904, aged 84. For nearly forty years Commander-in-Chief of the British Army.

CHINESE DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT.

The question of Chinese labour for the Rand has rapidly supplanted all others as the burning subject of political conflict. Temper was hot over the Education Act and high words were not infrequent during the Fiscal debates, but the latest political issue is rousing a spirit keener and more bitter than either upon both parties in the State. Last Monday in the House of Commons was devoted to the debate upon Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's motion of censure against the Government, in that it had advised the Crown not to disallow the Ordinance for the introduction of Chinese labour into the Transvaal. The sitting was chiefly marked by the angry outburst and subsequent interruptions which greeted Major Seely, the Conservative member for the Isle of Wight division, who differs from the majority of his party upon this question. The Leader of the Opposition opened the discussion at some length, declaring that the sentiments of great masses of Englishmen had been deeply stirred because they felt the Government were proposing to import aliens from without the Empire and to make them bondsmen under degrading conditions for the mere purpose of benefiting, not the whole community into which they were introduced, but a wealthy industry and the speculators in that industry. This was the gravamen of his charge, but he also referred to the suddenness with which the members of the Government had changed their opinions, and to certain defects in the amended Ordinances. At one point in his speech a Conservative member asked him point blank : "Will you reverse the Ordinance." Sir Henry's reply was relevant, but perhaps not so satisfactory as his supporters would have liked. "Being a Scotchman," said he, "I . reply with another question, will you put me in power ?" In reply to his indictment Mr. Lyttelton rose and indignantly denied that he and his colleagues were instituting a system of slavery into the dominions of the King. Did Sir Henry persist in that charge, he asked and then pressed for a reply. Sir Henry replied that he had said and would repeat that the system was in many of its features indistinguishable from slavery. Mr. John Burns, the Radical member for Battersea, then tried to interject a remark, but the uproar was so great that he was obliged to resume his seat unheard. The Colonial Secretary continued his defence : the importation was vitally necessary to the Transvaal, the conditions under which the Chinese would live would not prove intolerable, the Chinese could not be permitted to enter South Africa without some restrictions. He continued by affirming that the Ordinance contained sufficient safeguards against injustice or oppression. He also resorted to the tu quoque argument : Was it not a fact that the Liberals in 1894 had put into force a very similar Ordinance with respect to Indian coolies in British Guiana. During the evening sitting the dramatic scene occurred. Major Seely rose to speak and his opening sentences were greeted with hostile cries from his fellow Ministerialists. For two minutes he spoke, but every third word was punctuated by the ironical cheers of his own side and his utterance was almost drowned in a flood of talk —for the Unionist members strove to drown his voice by each one talking volubly to his neighbour. At last Winston Churchill—a brother Free rooder of Unionist opinion—made a protest. "I rise to order," he said in a temporary lull. "I am quite unable to hear what my honorable friend is saying owing to the vulgar clamour maintained by the Conservative party." There was loud laughter and the Speaker appealed for order. But there was a counter-protest. Sir George Bartley rose to his feet and pointed to Mr. Churchill. "The vulgarest clamour," he declared, came from that honorable member. The Speaker tried to soothe the tumult, and he succeeded. "I made no reference to the nature of the expressions, whether vulgar or not, I was referring to the clamour" and after this Major Seely was allowed to proceed with only occasional interruption. In this comparative peace he denounced the regulations and denied their necessity. He announced that he had that day tendered his resignation to his constituents to give them an opportunity to express their views. Uproar again broke loose when Mr. Robson began, but matters became critical when the Premier rose to speak. Members of the Opposition had resented the attempts of the Ministerialists to gag Major Seely, and they were bent upon revenge. The Nationalists led the clamour with shouts of "Divide" Unionists followed with cries of "Order" which evoked further noise and confusion. The Speaker asked for silence in vain. Mr. Balfour, he explained, had given no encouragement to previous interruptions, But this was all to no purpose. After a passage at arms with Mr. Willie Redmond, Mr. Balfour had to resort to threats. If he was not allowed to proceed he reminded the Opposition that he had sufficient vocal power in his supporters to render all later speakers inaudible. This threat produced its desired effect for it was known that Mr. Asquith wished to speak that night. The House became subdued and were kept well in hand until at the end the division announced the safety of the Government by 57 votes. A few Unionists voted with the Liberals and about 50 more were absent unpaired, including Sir M. M. Bhownaggree whose abstention is significant of East-End feeling on this exciting subject. In the House of Lords on that same evening the debate on Chinese Labour which had commenced on the previous Friday came to a conclusion. It was chiefly marked by an attack upon Lord Milner from that rather dogmatic prelate, the Bishop of Hereford, and the praiseworthy defence thereof outburst called forth from Viscount Goschen, who once had known Sir Alfred as his private Secretary. The Bishop declared that if the interests of the State were considered it would be better if Lord Milner were removed from his present position in South Africa. "He was disqualified for his position in two respects. In the first place his temper constantly obscured his judgment, and in the second place his language was constantly running away with him." Giving examples under the second head the Bishop concluded with the statement that "Men of that temper and with that kind of rasping journalistic pen, were not the best of men to conduct these delicate negotiations." Viscount Goschen rose immediately after to strongly condemn such opinions. He had known Lord Milner for more than twenty-five years "and a more public-spirited and philanthropic man he did not know. It was suggested that Lord Milner was under the influence of the capitalists and mine-owners in South Africa but Lord Milner was far too strong a man to be under the thumb of anybody and was a man of singularly independent judgment." This vindication was received with cheers. The debate continued for some time after. The Archbishop of Canterbury recognised that there were seeds of evil in the Ordinance. He was still not altogether easy as to the working of the safeguards in respect of the moral aspect of the case. Most of all he was terribly afraid that the introduction of Chinese labour would throw back the industrial development of native life and energy in the Colony. On the other hand he saw that high-minded, public spirited men on the spot were in favour of the importation, so he considered it was impossible not to believe that the good results of the step would outweigh the evil. After other speakers the division left the Government with a majority of 72 in a thin House of little over one hundred and twenty members. Later this week when sinister news of the outbreak of plague began to filter through to London the question was again raised in Parliament and Mr. Lyttleton was able to reassure the Commons that Lord Milner would have the aid of Professor W. J. R. Simpson to stamp out the disease. Dr. Simpson, who has occupied the position of Professor of Hygiene in King's College, London, is a man of brilliant medical attainments. But, according to the latest dispatches as I conclude this letter, the pest is rapidly spreading and it seems that he will have a very hard task before him in putting it down. Meanwhile the presence of the fatal disease puts off for some while any attempt to import Chinamen to the Rand.

THE SULLY SMASH.

News of the business failure of Daniel Sully, the great New York cotton cornerer, was received in England with almost vindictive satisfaction, and one can hardly wonder at the feeling. To tie up an enormous manufacturing industry on both sides of the Atlantic and to inflict continuous want and suffering upon great factory towns is hardly the easiest method of becoming a popular man. The spectacular downfall of the cotton king was totally unexpected, as much to himself as to the general public. But there was a great difference in the attitude in which Liverpool and New York respectively received the startling news. Directly it was announced that his firm had suspended payment the New York cotton market was thrown into a state of hysterical excitement. Cotton prices fell to pieces like a house of cards and dealers bid against one another incoherently while others gave way entirely to the sudden nervous strain. At Liverpool on the other hand matters were more orderly and the dealers more phlegmatic. Bills fell, it is true ; no one could expect them to do anything else. But they fell far less than they were doing in America. English dealers evidently remembered an article by Mr. Sully only a few months ago in an American review. In one pregnant sentence he had summed up the situation out of which he was making millions. "Cotton," he wrote with truthful insight, "cornered itself." It was not Sully alone that caused the rise in price : he only took advantage of a prevailing scarcity of supply. Longheaded Liverpool operators must have calculated from this that the disappearance of Sully meant merely a redistribution of the short supplies among other incipient cornerers, and that no permanent relief could come until better crops came in or until other fields of supply were tapped. To the possibility of this latter relief I advert in my next paragraph. Last Saturday, therefore, when the New York delirium had quieted the Liverpool pessimism gained ground, and cotton prices began again to climb steadily upward. Sully then began to declare that in a few days he would be back again in the markets to pursue his former tactics. His confidence was due to the custom in New York that when a firm fails, the price of its holdings should be reckoned at the average price during the day following its failure. Even with this advantageous rise Sully's losses are estimated at a couple of million dollars —nearly half a million sterling. But as the present week passed Mr. Sully has lost his good spirits. Three millionaires who financed his operations and might have been expected to see him through his troubles have deserted him. And now the erstwhile Cotton King has declared disconsolately that he hardly owns the clothes he stands in. Cotton prices, too, are weakening and the markets are nervous, for it is feared that Sully will not fall alone but that he will drag down other firms with him. The failure of Daniel Sully is another example of the ruin of a man who seemingly had all visible supplies of an important raw product under his control. One thinks irresistibly of the other vain cornerers of the past who have broken under the weight of their own ambitions. The road to ruin seems to follow an unvarying path. First, as Sully put it the raw product "corners itself"—that is, a natural scarcity arises. The astute financier makes the most of the opportunity and thereby makes much money. But it seems impossible for the financier to stop when he has made his pile. He hangs on, instead, in order to make another pile, or he starts speculating in other fields. In the present case it would appear that Sully had commenced rash operations in the cornering of other goods and had thus lost money which might have helped him out of his difficulties last week. But, like all gamblers, he imagined his luck was invincible ; and when his luck failed he was so deeply committed that he fell along with it.

COTTON GROWING IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The collapse of the New York cotton corner gave additional interest to the excellent paper on the above subject read on Tuesday before the Colonial Section of the Society of Arts by Mr. A. Emmott, M. P., and perhaps helped to swell the distinguished audience that assembled under the presidency of Sir Edward Grey, M. P. Mr. Emmott, who is also a rising member of the political party of which Sir E. Grey is such a shining light, has from the first taken a prominent part in the Work of the British Cotton-growing Association, and the Society of Arts were wise to invite him to bring this enormously important question before the Metropolis of the Empire. Although many meetings in support of the movement have been held in the North Mr. Emmott's paper is the first attempt to direct the sympathies of London to the long suffering people of Lancashire. The wide publicity given to the paper and the speeches which followed it cannot fail to have a beneficial effect. To give anything like an adequate summary of the former would be impossible within the limits of the space at my command. I can only indicate one or two points. Last autumn no less than two million sterling was lost in wages in this country alone owing to short time and stoppages, while at the present time the great majority of mills using American cotton are only working 40 hours a week instead of the normal 55 1-2 hours, facts which speak volumes as to the gravity of the danger with which we are confronted. Mr. Emmott sums up the evils of our dependence on America in a few words. "In the first place, if the increase in Southern mills is to continue. . . the demand for the markets of the United Kingdom must become more and more a negligible factor. In the second place, unless the supply of American cotton is greatly augmented one shall continue to be more or less in the hands of speculators. Mr. Sully like some who have gone before him has come to grief, but he is unfortunately not likely to be the last of the race. After discussing the possibility of increased supply from existing sources Mr. Emmott took seriatim the different parts of the Empire in which cotton can be grown, stating succinctly what has been done and what it is hoped to do. With regard to India he faced the difficulties fairly and added : "I can only say that many practical men still hold the strongest opinion that India might and ought to produce cotton of a better quality and far more per acre than she does. Let us hope their opinion may be justified in the future." Africa, he describes, as by far the most hopeful field of all, but while he abstains, with our present knowledge, from saying in which of our possessions suitable cottton can be cultivated at a price to compete with the supplies we who we now depend, he speaks very hopefully of the Soudan and British Central Africa. On the whole notwithstanding the partial failures of the past, the new movement in Mr. Emmott's opinion may be said to have "every reasonable prospect of success." In the course of an able speech Sir E. Grey remarked that the action of Mr. Sully might turn out to have been a blessing in disguise to every body except himself ! The difficulties mainly would be those of labour and means of communication. He was glad to hear that the co-operation of the natives should be obtained in fostering the produce of cotton. Cotton was grown mainly in tropical areas and even if we had to import labour, we should not have the same controversies arising which had arisen when labour was imported into some other parts of the world. If labour was imported from China into a tropical country he did not know that the same controversy would arise as importing Chinese labour elsewhere. Personally he would prefer, assuming that it was necessary to import labour at all, first of all to look to parts of our own Empire, such as India, for a supply of labour. Then as to means of communication, he gathered that what was wanted were railways. If we could develop railways and roads to bring the cotton-growing areas within reach of the coast, then the sea means of communication, he believed, would look after themselves (hear, hear). The choice of areas, he learned, was almost embarrassing in number. If those interested in the subject were going to press the Colonial Office for assistance in this matter of railways it would be well, he thought, not to press them at large. When asked for too much Governments became first puzzled, and then obstinate. Some area should be selected before the Colonial office were asked to concentrate their energies upon the undertaking. What they wanted was advice as to what areas should be developed, and how they could best be developed. The discussion was one of the best I have heard at the Society of Arts the speakers including Sir Harvey Johnston, the Hon. William Peel, M. P., Lord Reay, Sir Horace Tozer, (Agent General for Queensland) Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M. P., the Hon. Mathew White Ridley and Sir George Birdwood. Lord Brassey took notes apparently with the intention of speaking but he had to leave shortly before the proceedings terminated and some other gentlemen were also shut out by want of time. Sir G. Birdwood remarked that hitherto India was not unadvised to produce a long stapled cotton ; but if it became worth her while to compete with America for the Manchester market, this was to be done by specially cultivating long stapled cottons for that market and this was to be done, not merely by importing Sea Island seed, but by growing it, or whatever other plant was cultivated for the Manchester market, in favourable situations, and treating it with sea marsh mud, instead of ordinary manure. Also all Indian Cotton Crops should be harvested without the interruptions now caused by the great national festivals which happen to fall often in the very midst of the harvest, when all work is at once left off. We, i. e. our merchants, not the Indian Government, ought to "samjao" the Brahmans to decree that when a festival came on during harvest:—the gods were most honoured by its being ingathered without interuption. He would also have the Indian cotton bales bound up of the same form and weight as the American, and "to simulate them in every possible way of dissimulation." A quotation in his speech on one of the earliest uses of the word Calico in English is not without interest. It is from Drayton's Letter from Edward IV "to Mistress Shore" dated 1610 :—

"If thou but please to walk into the Pawne,
To buy the Cambrick, CALLICO, or Lawne.
If thou the witness of the same would prove,
From thy more whiter hand pluck off the glove."

SIR EDWARD GREY AND SIR MUNCHERJEE BHOWNAGGREE.

Parsee as well as other Asian names are a continual stumbling block to all who have not lived or travelled in the East. Not one home-staying Englishman in a thousand ever pronounces "Dadabhai Naoroji" especially "Naoroji" as it is pronounced in Bombay ; and at the Society of Arts on Tuesday, I noticed that Sir Edward Grey in calling upon the hon. member for North-East Bethnal Green to take part in the discussion referred to him as if his front name were spelt "Munkerjee." But Sir Mancherjee could easily afford to overlook this trifling mistake in view of the compliment paid to him by the hope of the Liberal party. I forget the exact words used by Sir Edward, but they were to the effect that the meeting would now have the pleasure of hearing some remarks from a high authority on Indian questions. Sir Mancherjee looked pleased as well he might, for Sir E. Grey's position in the political world is such that any one might be proud to receive a compliment from him. By the way Sir Edward makes an excellent Chairman, and I could not help thinking of a remark made by the late Sir Richard Temple to me in his House of Commons day. "If Committees of Societies like the Society of Arts were wise" he said "they would always endeavour to secure members of Parliament to preside at their meetings." But all members of Parliament are not as efficient Chairmen as Sir Richard Temple was and Sir Edward Grey is. The latter would make an ideal Speaker of the House of Commons, but he is too good for that position, important and dignified though it be. If he lives he should play a great part in the not very distant future. That he will some day be Prime Minister of England is I have always understood the opinion of Lord Rosebery and I am not sure that he has not said so publicly. Sir E. Grey has a charm of manner that is not excelled by Mr. Arthur Balfour in his most engaging moments and he is absolutely devoid of "side"—that defect of so many successful men. He is I should say more approachable than most men of his political standing.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.

In all the newspapers of London the death of Sir Edwin Arnold, the veteran poet, has been commented upon in terms of deep admiration for his intense intellectual activity, his unfailing optimism, and in latter years, his never absent cheerfulness in face of physical misfortunes which might have been expected to crush a mind so naturally active and highly strung. The "Daily Telegraph," that newspaper for which he had laboured so long and untiringly, writes truly of his fame that "whilst he has won many and various honours in this country and in the East, to the world at large Sir Edwin Arnold was known mainly as the author of "The Light of Asia. "In the office of the "Daily Telegraph," it continues, he was known in many other ways—as a brilliant colleague, a close and intimate friend, a writer of remarkable power, a man whose advice was often sought and often acted upon in many of the recurrent problems of journalistic policy . . . Poetry, highly as he valued it, was never with him the object of an exclusive devotion. It was only one of the many outlets of an inexhaustible intellectual energy. Had he been contented with the contemplative life of the poet, it is hardly doubtful that he would have won a still ampler measure of poetic fame than that which he leaves behind him." Of his journalism the writer declares "No one of the many able and brilliant men who have devoted their lives to the service of the newspaper Press was inspired by a more ardent devotion to its corporate interests. Journalism was the "Tenth Muse" of one of his later and lighter poems." The "Times" holds that though Sir Edwin occupied a brilliant career in the East, he found his life's work in the newspaper world and it attributes to him a large share in fostering "the fashion of recent years to be a little interested in the East." As to his poetry chief among which, of course, it deals with The Light of Asia—there is the same note of depreciation in its criticism which is echoed in all other papers and even hinted at in the words of the "Daily Telegraph" I have quoted above. "The volume," says the "Times," was hailed with enthusiasm among certain classes of readers which unfortunately boded ill for its chance of continued favour. The qualities which won instant fame for the author are not the qualities of which great poetry is made. From New York their correspondent echoes this opinion. His popularity, he writes, was essentially democratic, never with the lettered classes, and long since wore itself out. The "Daily Chronicle" writes of Sir Edwin as an inspired journalist and an incorrigible optimist. Of the "Light of Asia" it declares that those who really care for poetry must confess that its qualities are poetically superficial . . . It is essentially a piece —shall we say—of glittering journalism, disguised in a brocaded robe of decorative verse. Yet even in poetry he had his inspired moments. "The Morning Post" is in the same strain. His life work can never be fully known ; but all that he did has earned our respect and often our admiration. "But of his poetry it cannot be denied that much of his popularity was due to his defects as an artist." It makes reference also to his exuberance and the excessive colour of diction in his verse. To the "Standard" Sir Edwin was a great word painter who occasionally allowed his talent to run away with him. He could be very effective, but at times he was too florid. In these extracts I have collected a few representative opinions as regards his poetry. There is a frank criticism about them which is largely true. But as concerns the man himself no one speaks except with great admiration for his powers and the varied activities of his life.

SIR JOHN SCOTT.

The April number of "The Indian Magazine and Review" will contain the following interesting appreciation of the late Sir John Scott from the pen of his former colleague in the High Court of Bombay, Mr. Herbert Birdwood :—The short but highly appreciative memoir of Sir John Scott which appeared in "The Times" of March 3 is concerned mainly with his work in Egypt ; but it will be read with keen interest in India, where he made many friends during his tenure of Office as a Judge of the High Court at Bombay. As a Judge he was necessarily much before the public. In private life he was the kindest and most sociable of men and was esteemed not only for his work's sake, but for many excellent personal qualities, by men of all creeds and classes. At a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts held in August 1899 at which Sir John read a paper on "Judicial Reform in Egypt, the Chairman (the late Lord Chief Justice of England) spoke of the honest and just pride taken by himself and all other members of the Northern Circuit (of which Sir John had once been a member) in the fact that one of their number "had achieved for himself so distinguished a career, and had accomplished such solid work for his country." No other term would more aptly apply to Sir John Scott's judicial work at Bombay, which soon commended itself to litigants and the public generally, who admired his conspicuous love of fair play and his whole-hearted devotion to duty. He brought to the daily business of the Court a clear mind and quick wit, infinite patience, and a ready pen, but, above all, an honest purpose to give every man, his own. The administration of justice was felt to be safe in his hands. Whenever that can be said of any Judge, the cause of good government is obviously strengthened ; for it shows that noteworthy service of abiding value has been rendered to the State. Lord Russell spoke also of Sir John Scott as having been "always genial, sympathetic, determined, and courteous" ; and Mr. James Bryce (at the same meeting) said, in reference especially to the reforms effected by him in Egypt, that "it would have been impossible to effect those reforms but for the unfailing tact, judgment, courtesy, moderation, and sympathy (as far as possible) with native ideas, which Sir John Scott always showed." Such also were the qualites which endeared him to all with whom he came in contact in Bombay. Nowhere did Englishmen and Indians receive a warmer welcome and more kindly attention than in the hospitable home of Sir John and Lady Scott on Cumballa Hill. The influence which reigned there was infective. It fostered a spirit of friendliness, and brought together in pleasant intercourse members of different communities who, but for such influence, might not have been attracted to each other. There are many still in Bombay who will sadly recall the days when Sir John Scott was with them. They will remember him as a man of "loyal nature and of noble mind," as one who was almost French in the brightness and the buoyancy of his nature,—even when his body was weak from illness,—while, in his steady, persistent, and hopeful application to public duty he was altogether English. To those who were honoured with his friendship he was a staunch friend, and he had no enemy.

His life was gentle ; and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up.
And say to all the world, This was a man !

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 25TH MARCH.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, Captain E. Spicer, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mails of the 25th March. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Brown, Mr and Mrs A and infant
Burt, Miss
Herbst, Mr and Mrs and child
Russell, Miss M
Judd Mr J C
Stoll, Mr Albert
Simms, Lt G N
Pattison, Capt J
Baker, Mr C
Wakefield, Lt E
Ghose, Mr G
Ramfarsoo I, Mr G
Bunyan, Mr (E R ?)
Byramjee, Mrs, 2 Masters and 2 Misses

FROM MARSEILLES.

Lewis, Mr
Spalding, Mr
Rivett-Carnac, Lt Col
Grayfoot, Major B B
Cox, Mr A F
Hunter, Mr J G G
Batt, Lt Col
Gibson, Mr. A J
Twigg, Major R H
Harris, Mr. John
Cobden, Lt Gough
Smith Mr Geoffrey
Curts, Miss K
Montgomery, Lt and Mrs
Stead, Miss
Walker, Mr and Mrs Joseph
Ballarni, Mr F
Parris, Capt R W
Haines Mr C V
Rodwell, Lt Col E
Hamilton, Mrs C de Courcy
Tosh, Mr Chas W
Lloyd, Lt E C C
Hawkins, Mr. Black
Fowke, Mr E W
Scott, Miss M L
Pattani, Mr A P
Cusins, Lt. A F
Mahon, Col C B
Yate, Hon Col
Tupper, Mr J H E
Cooke, Mr G
Woollat, Mr
Michael, Mr M H

FROM BRINDISI.

Davison, Mr R C H
Rymill, Mr B

FROM PORT SAID,

Khan, Mr A D
Byrum, Mr E E
Bailey, Mr and Mrs G N
Nichols, Miss

FROM ADEN.

Rustomjee, B M Khan
Kavasjee Bamanjee, Mr
Dunshaw Dunshjee, Mr

LECTURE ON THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

A LECTURE on "The Solar System" was given before the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association by Rev. R. G. Ledgard, B. A. on Thursday at the bungalow of Mrs. Rustom R. Tallyarkhan. There were present : members—Mrs. Husan Ali, Mrs. Aun Ali, Mrs. J. L Banarji, Miss Manockjee Cursetjee, Miss F. R. Cama, Mrs Coleman, Mrs. J. J. Guzder, Miss P. A Hormarji, Miss Khurshedjee J C Jamshedji Jijibhoy, Miss B M Khan, Mrs Dadgarri Mrs. Lookman Miss Mesakin M D, Miss Bomanji D Petit, Mrs B S Powvalla, Mrs K S Powvalla, Mrs J D Powvalla, Mrs J L Pandey, Miss F D Panday, Mrs Woming Law Mrs P H J Rustomji, Mrs B H J Rustomji, Mrs S Sassoon, Mrs Badroodeen Tyabji, Mrs Faiz B Tyabji, Mrs F S Tallyarkhan, Mrs R P Tallyarkhan Mrs Unwalla, Miss J A Wadia ; visitors—Miss Aston, Mrs Faizi two Misses Dhunjibhai Nowroji, two Misses R Byramji Mrs K H J Rustomji, Miss P Yudoliali, two Misses M N Wadia. Miss B A Pahlunkote.

The lecturer in the course of his remarks said :—Astronomy is the second oldest science and we should naturally expect it to be a very extensive one. The difficulty is not to find something to say but to restrict oneself. Roughly speaking Astronomy deals with two kinds of objects ; (1) twinkling stars i. e., stars proper and (2) steadily shining stars i. e., the solar system. It is of the latter I wish to speak. Before doing so let me say a few words as to position. There is the old story of the philosopher who fell into a pond while on a star-gaging walk. His friend's advice was "Look on the ground and you will see both the pond and the star reflected in it." But the friend's advice was not good, for if a lady present were to take a basin of water to-night into the verandah and gaze into the water she would not see many stars—however pleasant her reflections would be. The real moral of the story is stand still. We are in the position of one looking through a glass window ; if the best results are desired the glass must be clean, steady, as thin as possible, and we must look straight through not sideways. Now the air is our glass window and for the best results it must be clean, free from clouds &c steady breezes are heat waves as thin as possible i. e., as on a mountain and we must look overhead not at the horizon. Having placed ourselves, we look first at

THE MOON.

The first point noticeable is that we always see the same face. Why ? Because of the tides. We know that the moon causes tides on earth, tides cause friction which tends to make the earth and the tides more together. Long ago the moon was red-hot before that it was liquid and tides were set up in the liquid moon by the earth, until eventually the moon and its tides moved together i. e. the moon always presented the same face to the earth. The next question usually asked is, are there any inhabitants on the moon. We cannot tell by direct sight, but we know that there is little or no trace of water or air, without which life as we know it cannot exist. Other peculiarities can be best studied on the moon. We have not far to go, only a distance equal to ten times round the earth. We alight (in a diving suit) and notice peculiar scenery, sharp cut lines &c. If we are in sunlight, we are scorched, if in shade, frozen. Why ? Because air which acts as a blanket to the earth is wanting. You say "if cold, light a fire." But we cannot, because there is no air. "If hot, use a punkah." Case not, no air. One of the pleasures of life is derived from the sense of smell. On the moon Pydhownie and a rose garden are the same because where there is no air, there is no smell. On the earth a good deal of gossip goes on. Not so on the moon not even a lecture because where there is no air there can be no sound. Lastly, the effect of a rash jump in the moon was described. The lecturer observing that our bodies are made for use on earth and are too strong for the moon. Why ? Because of the Law of Gravitation. "Every body attracts every other body." For instance in this room "every body attracts every body else." The law does not need nor is it capable of proof. And as in life some people attract more than others, so in nature some bodies attract more than others. Our muscles are made to fight against the attraction of the earth and the less attraction of the moon causes unexpected results till we get accustomed to it.

The lecturer proceeded to describe Mercury and Venus which have no moons and keep the same face turned towards the sun, a fact which would have terrible effect on inhabitants if there could be any.

There was good deal more to be said in favour of Mars being inhabited, as it possesses atmosphere and also water probably. It has two moons, one revolving in just over a day and the other in nine hours. Saturn is 900 times the size of the earth, but much lighter. Its eight moons and ring were described. Jupiter is 1,200 times the size of the earth though only a quarter of its density. We should not have strength to move on such a world. The atmosphere and clouds are very dense, shewing intense heat. It is uninhabitable but some of the four moons are possibly fit for life.

Neptune and Uranus were only mentioned. And reference was made to a still more distant planet which is suspected to exist.

The subject was illustrated by a theatre of perforated screen representing the various important bodies of the Solar system.

Mrs. Sassoon proposed and Miss M. Cursetjee seconded a vote of thanks to the lecturer. Before departing the members and guests were entertained to refreshments by Mrs. R. S. Tallyarkhan.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander W. G. Beauchamp, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban which Port she left on the 21st March. She brought drafts of various regiments, comprising 13 officers, and 775 troops. The following are the names of the passengers :—Major Chaplain, Captain Barrington, Capt. Sandilands, Captain Ritchie, 2nd Lieut. Inglis, 2nd Lieut. Apeltroops, Lieuts. Johnstone, Hore, Baker, and Harcourt, 2nd Lieut. Ames, Captain Houghton, R. A. M. C., Lt. Hayne, Sub-Conductors Willis and Oliver and Assistant Surgeon Thomas.

THE KING'S ORDERLIES.

Four native officers, selected from different native regiments as King's orderlies, proceeded to London on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Peninsular. They are Subadar Major Magat Singh, 26th Panjabis ; Resaldar Kala Singh, 2nd Lancers, Subadar Major Atar Singh 76th Punjabis and Resaldar Silok Singh, 31st Lancers.

ACCIDENT AT SEA.

THE Anchor Line steamer Massilia, Captain John Thomson, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Liverpool reports that she spoke the s.s. Shazada, in Lat. 16°34, Long. 60°45E, on the 6th April. The vessel reported that her shaft was broken. She was proceeding slowly with spare shaft bound for, Marseilles, and wished to be reported to the agents Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—March 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt B B Chatterton I M S
Major E C Ryall, H G R B
Mr L M Thornton, B Cov
Major A G Peyton, 9 Hodson's Horse
Mr H Birrell, B Cov
Major D J C Macnaghten, I A
Mr L C Porter, B Cov
Major J A Dealy, R E
Dr M Mitra, B
Capt S G Rivett-Carnac, R E
Mr W A Inglis, B
Capt R W Burton, 99 Inft
Mr C H Pratt, B
Lieut S C Peaton, 23 P
Mr F R Collins B
Lieut T G M Harris, 56 P
Mr E A W G MacDougall, B
Lieut B J Haslam, R E
Mr H S Johnstone, B
Lieut R E Harenc, I M S
Mr J Barker Bo
Lieut L J Dougherty, 48 Pnr
Lieut-Col E Vansittart, 2-10 G R
Lieut A B Robinson, R I M
Lieut A Hamilton, R I M
Major A J H Swiney, R E

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr H T Gwyther, B furl to April 2 1904
Lieut-Col T E Rowan, R A, 3 mo, on private affairs
Mr R D Lyall, B, 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr H T Gwyther, B
Capt A F Forguson-Davie, D S O, 53 Sikhs
Mr F K Wenzl, B
Mr C Q Hourigues, B
Capt J T Weston, I S M D
Mr J L Chauncey, B
Lt R E Walker, 38 Dogras
Mr M Kennedy, Bo
Lieut W M Metcalf, R E
Major H R Mead, 125 Mahrattas
Engineer J W M Gadden R I M
Major D M Babington, R A

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE BROAD GAUGE LINE TO DELHI.

THE most important of the new railways now under construction in India is that which will give Delhi direct broad-gauge communication with Bombay. It has borne various names since proposals were put forward many years ago for opening up the Chambal Valley and the latest of all officially is the Nagda-Bara- Muttra-Aligarh section of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway. Its length is put at 332 miles and its cost at 331 lakhs or less than one lakh per mile which is distinctly cheap. According to Sir A Arundel's memorandum attached to the Budget the rate of construction is to be a rather leisurely one which is surprising when it is considered how insistent Bombay has been in pressing for the line. The allotments are only twenty lakhs in 1904-05 forty lakhs in each of the next two years, and fifty lakhs in the fourth year, leaving 232 lakhs still to be expended at so distant a period as 1908-09. A goodly portion of this may be needed for rolling-stock, but still one would have thought that a big project of this kind, work upon which can be begun simultaneously at Nagda, Muttra and Aligarh—all stations on existing broad-gauge lines—would have been pushed on with greater speed after the first year. Perhaps the Bombay Chamber of Commerce may move again in the matter, as it has always shown such keen interest in the proposed route. The alignment, it may be noticed, is a very good one. Taking off at Nagda, between Rutlam and Ujain the line will run north up the Chambal Valley, passing through Bara and Kerowli and then crossing the Rajputana-Malwa narrow-gauge somewhere in the neighbourhood of Bharatpur. From this crossing to Muttra is less than thirty miles. The Agra-Delhi line, on the broad-gauge, already passes through Muttra, so that connection will be secured with Delhi at that junction. But in order to secure the full advantages of through communication between Bombay and Delhi the new line will be continued from Muttra on to Aligarh on the East Indian system. This is an excellent arrangement and will serve to prevent any congestion of traffic at Delhi in exceptionally heavy export seasons. The new trunk line should pay handsomely for it will not only secure a large amount of through traffic but will serve to develop the grain-producing tracts between Nagda and Bhartpur which are at present completely land locked.—"Pioneer."

THE POLICE COMMISSION'S REPORT

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

BOMBARDED AGAIN.

HEAVY SHELL-FIRE AT PORT ARTHUR.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Admiral Alexeieff, telegraphing from Mukden, says:—

"General Stoessel reports that towards midnight on March 21 our searchlights at Port Arthur discovered the enemy's destroyers approaching.

They were received with the fire of the guns of our vessels, and afterwards from several of our batteries and fortress.

The firing lasted twenty minutes. This was repeated at four o'clock this morning, four of the enemy's ships taking part.

Subsequently the whole Japanese squadron of eleven large warships and eight destroyers appeared from the south.

At half-past six in the morning our squadron left the inner port and met the enemy at nine o'clock.

The battleships of the enemy fired several shots on Liao-te-shan and then opened a very heavy fire on Port Arthur."

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday.

In a later telegram Admiral Alexeieff transmits the report of the commander of the Port Arthur fleet on yesterday's attack by the Japanese squadron. He says:—

"At midnight on Monday two of the enemy's torpedo-boats were discovered by the battery searchlights approaching the outer harbour. The batteries and the scout vessels Bobra and Otvagi at once opened fire and the enemy's torpedo-boats ultimately withdrew.

"The second attack took place at four o'clock in the morning and three of the Japanese torpedo-boats which participated were also repulsed.

"Later three divisions, of the enemy's fleet, comprising six battle-ships six armoured cruisers, six second and third class cruisers and eight torpedo-boats approached on all sides.

At seven o'clock our squadron advanced from the inner harbour, the cruiser Askold being first, carrying my flag, and the battleships followed.

"The Japanese battleships neared Liao-te-shan and fired one hundred 12-inch projectiles at Port Arthur.

"We made very good practice at the enemy, who were at a distance of eighty cables, about 10½ projectiles being launched at the foe. One of these, towards ten o'clock, fell on a battleship, which withdrew.

"Our squadron lost no men, and the bombardment terminated at seven o'clock, when all the enemy's vessels assembled together again and passed along the outer harbour, drawing off without firing upon our squadron."

FOURTEEN PERSONS KILLED.

YING-KOW, Wednesday.

An official report received here states that eighteen Japanese warships in two sections bombarded Port Arthur yesterday from ten to eleven in the morning between Liao-teshan and Pigeon Bay, and beyond the reach of the forts, throwing shells over the forts. Fourteen persons were killed and wounded. The damage done to the town was insignificant.

SUPERIOR JAPANESE SHOOTING.

The "Times" correspondent with the Japanese fleet sends by wireless telegraph via Wei-hai-wei an account of the fighting on the 6th and 7th at Port Arthur. With regard to the torpedo-boat engagements he says:—

"That the Russians were defeated in spite of superior numbers was due to the superior shooting of the Japanese, combined with the fact that most of the Russian destroyers were armed with three-pounders, while the Japanese were armed with six-pounders. The three-pounder, while perforating the hull, owing to its smaller bursting charge does less damage to the vessel and crew than the six-pounder.

Three hours later the same morning a third division of Japanese destroyers, under the command of Captain Tsuchiya, sighted two Russian destroyers 15 miles south of Port Arthur. They immediately gave chase, came up with them, and an even fiercer fight took place.

The Russians fought with desperation and the Japanese with confidence born of past victories and superior numbers. One Russian commander was killed early in the fight. His lieutenant then took command, only to fall shot in both legs. The command devolved on the sub-lieutenant, who was also killed after taking the wheel himself when the coxswain fell. This vessel was captured by the Japanese. The other Russian vessel, however, made its escape.

BARBED WIRE BARRICADES.

LONG SIEGE EXPECTED AT PORT ARTHUR.

Mr. Percival Phillips telegraphs from Shanghai to the "Express":—News received from Port Arthur, dated the 17th, states that an elaborate system of barbed-wire barricading, based on the South African plan, has been constructed, encircling the land approaches. Dynamite mines have also been laid, and the guns of the disabled battleships have been mounted behind new earthworks.

Alcoic weather prevails at the port and the population is demoralised. Several Officers have committed suicide under the strain caused by the reverses. Over fifty soldiers have been shot for desertion in the past two weeks. The total casualties in Port Arthur to date are said to be 255. A cargo of cattle has been successfully landed, and three more cargoes are anxiously expected. The Russians expect a long siege.

The Russians have not made any elaborate preparations to hold Niu-chwang the plan being to withdraw and burn the town behind them if the Japanese attack. A few temporary forts have, however, been erected in the rear of the town. It is expected that if the Japanese effect a landing it will be to the west of the Liao River.

HOW A JAPANESE CAPTAIN DIED:

A LADY'S HEROISM.

A Russian correspondent who has just visited Port Arthur telegraphs from Mukden, as follows:—

Notwithstanding three bombardments the external aspect of Port Arthur is unchanged. Near the harbour entrance can be seen the wrecks of the Japanese fire ships. On board the vessel lying farthest out was found the body of a Japanese officer who had apparently shot himself. Beside him lay a chart showing the course of the fireships and the spot where they were to be sunk.

During the height of the cannonade a lady, provided with a bagful of dressing walked through the streets ready to afford aid to the wounded.

During the destroyer engagement the boats came to very close quarters, being within a few fathoms' length of each other. A torpedo from the Vlastnyi tore off the stern of one of the enemy's destroyers. The captain of the latter stood on her bridge as she sank, amid the wild cries of the crew.

SAVED THE FLAG.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS' BRAVERY AT VLADIVOSTOK.

VLADIVOSTOK, Tuesday.

On the recommendation of the commandant here the Viceroy, Admiral Alexeieff, has sent diplomas of the military order of St. George, bearing his autograph signature, to Private Schiloff, of the Light Horse and Corporal Ditenko, of the 30th Regiment for exceptional gallantry during the Japanese bombardment of the 6th inst., when they rushed from cover to the damaged house of a colonel and amidst the bursting shells of the enemy took down and carried to a place of safety a Russian flag which was in danger of being shot away.

A similar honour has been conferred upon a subordinate official of the Telegraph Department named Andrioussenko, who was on duty at an observation post on the Island of Askold during the day of the bombardment. Although he had no means of retreat in the event of the Japanese landing, and was in danger of being discovered at any moment owing to the close proximity of the enemy's warships, he remained on duty, and steadily telegraphed news of the movements of the hostile cruisers throughout the day.

In a general order the commandant congratulates those first winners of the coveted Order of St George, and expresses confidence that, should necessity arise, the whole garrison would do their duty with equal gallantry.

THE JAPANESE IN KOREA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday.

A special corrrespondent at Shanghai states that according to intelligence received there the Japanese are devoting particular attention to strengthening their position at Chemulpo and Gjonjian (?) The number of their troops now stationed at the places named is 52,000 and in addition several hundreds have recently landed at Gensan.

Besides these, two additional armies, each numbering 70,000 are held in readiness for contingencies. The Japanese horses are in a deplorable condition, and there has been heavy mortality among them. The prices of eatables are rising.

The two loans issued by the Japanese Government for raising a war fund have not been successful, and the Government has now had to impress upon the Korean people the necessity for their taking up the loans. This is taken as a proof of the scarcity of coined money in the country.

RUMOURED BATTLE ON THE YALU.

A private despatch received by a Russian firm at Chefoo from Mukden says there has been fighting on the Yalu and that the Russians claim to have taken 1,800 prisoners. It is impossible to verify this report in any way.—Reuter.

JAPANESE OFF YINGKOW.

PARIS, Monday.

The Ying-kow correspondent of the "Echo de Paris," telegraphing yesterday, says that during the night the lights of the Japanese squadron were distinguished at sea. The squadron will have to wait until the ice has completely broken up before they can attempt a landing in the vicinity.

The Russian officials complain that at Ying-kow many Englishmen have in their service Japanese boys who use their opportunities to act as spies upon Russian movements under the protection of their masters. The Russians, according to this correspondent, have demanded the expulsion of the Japanese from the town, but up to the present without any success.—Central News.

MORE WARSHIPS.

PARIS, Wednesday.

A despatch from St. Petersburg to the "Echo de Paris" says:—"In naval circles is it reported that the Vladivostok squadron has received orders to take over at some point in the Pacific Ocean a battleship and two cruisers purchased by Russia from the Chilian Government. The squadron will then return to Vladivostok. On the other hand it is said that the Russian Admiralty is negotiating with the German shipbuilding yards for the purchase of three cruisers which were built for the German Navy, and are reported to have been rejected by the Emperor William on the ground that their construction did not conform to the requirements specified.

TOKIO REJOICING.

JAPAN MAFFICKS OVER THE WAR NEWS.

TOKIO February 11.

Like a bolt from the blue came obituary notices of two Russian cruisers lately anchored off Chemulpo. Before Tokio could take second breath the telegraph announced that the Port Arthur fleet had likewise been smashed. Then impassive shopkeepers in the Ginza hunted up their festival flags and by noon the blood-red emblem of the rising sun floated from nearly every building in the city. Newspaper vendors, with handbells and bulletins, proclaimed the tidings, and diplomats buzzed around the Government offices seeking confirmation.

Still the common or garden Tokioan did not immediately abandon his reserve. Substantial business men read the bulletins critically and despite the flags, were inclined to be doubtful. When native newspapers are given to irresponsible 'extras" public confidence is often strained. But as fresh messages were received from Chefoo, each more sweeping than the last in recounting Russian losses, a perceptible flutter of excitement passed over Tokio.

It was in the Ginza, at a quarter past two, that I witnessed the unprecedented spectacle of a Japanese in native dress trying to cheer. The effort was sincere, although amateurish. He looked slightly embarrassed when a crowd gathered. Half an hour later a friend called me up on the telephone to report a similar occurrence in a north-western suberb. The ice thus broken, Tokio speedily became a city of rejoicing—as Europeans rejoice.

By dusk there were distinct symptoms of Mafficking. Irrepressible students patrolled the streets "hi yi-ing" shrilly, and playfully interfering with the jinrikisha traffic in a way that aroused the ire of point-duty policemen.

There must have been five thousand people in the column which trailed unsteadily across the park, at seven o'clock, and steered for the gates of the Imperial Palace. They marched three or four or six abreast, as fancy dictated. There were women and children as well as men. Hardly five per cent. were in European dress.

One did not need an interpreter to understand the triumphal banners which passed. Here came Nicholas of Russia, a shock-headed apparition in a ragged sailor uniform, drunkenly surveying two broken battleships at his feet. Next, an immense charcoal sketch on an illuminated banner, portraying a happy Japanese bluejacket with a Russian battleship under each arm and Admiral Alexeieff tied to his waist. Then the Russian bear with his head in a sack another bear with his feet in a trap, and many cartoons of Cossacks in various attitudes of surrender or despair.

At the bridge which spans the ancient palace moat we met the Anglo-Japanese alliance. A man, unmistakably English, surveyed the army of lanterns with obvious surprise. Then, as the crowd cheered, he cheered, too, with the heartiness of one who had looked long and kindly upon warm sake.

The name and antecedents of the foreigner mattered not. I doubt if he remembered them himself at that moment. The master of a British tromp lying in Yokohama might have identified him as his second engineer. The procession knew him only as an Englishman, which was, in their estimation, the next best thing to being a Japanese.

The head of the column shook him warmly by the hand, "Ainglish?" "Rather!" "God-save-Keang." "Hooray: God save Mikado."

Formalities thus concluded, they pressed upon him a bamboo rod strung with lanterns. He tilted it at a wild angle, and asked for more. Then they filled his hands with other poles, until he looked like an illuminated garden party. They crowded round him until the bridge was blocked. He smiled upon them impartially, and asked for cigarettes.

No one understood, but surmising that he wanted something, one of the marchers called loudly for a jinrikisha. It was undignified that an honourable guest and an ally should travel afoot. The first rikisha was rejected because of its dilapidated condition; the second because it had no lap rope. The third was found acceptable, and the second engineer carefully hoisted aboard with his cargo of warm sake and lanterns. Then, with a coolie to pull and another to push the jinrikisha swung to the head of the column, and the Imperial policeman moved it along amid great applause.

Tokio witnessed an equally noteworthy scene tonight, when Baron Rosen departed from Japan. More than two hundred letter, received at the Legation while the Minister packed his despatch boxes contained sincere expressions of regret from well-known Japanese that the war necessitated his departure. The old butler who has been at the Legation for thirty years, was moved to tears. The firm which attended to the removal of Baron Rosen's effects and the Legation fitments begged to be allowed to do it without pay, as an expression of personal goodwill. The Empress presented the Baroness with silver vases and the Emperor sent to the Minister himself some costly Satsuma ware.

RUSSIAN OFFICER'S FINE STORY OF A BATTLE AT PORT ARTHUR.

St. PETERSBURG, Thursday.

The following is the text of the letter of a wounded officer lying in the hospital at Port Arthur, many of the picturesque details of which were omitted in the incomplete version previously telegraphed:—

"Yesterday I was in the famous battery on Electric Hill, which is a fly in the eye of the Japanese, and I then received my baptism of fire and my order. I am very proud of this honour, for rewards are few. Our poor battery was covered with debris, and fragments of shells which burst around us with deafening noise, but we were not excited."

"The sensation of being in the midst of this scene of death was calm and sweet. The thought of death was not present. When the first shell burst upon our battery we forgot our dreams, our thoughts, our griefs, and our joys, and there was but one sensation that of sweet unutterable serenity and this lasted to the end.

"The picture was grand. The day was bright and warm, and the sea was calm. Some specks appear on the horizon. They grow larger as they approach. We count fifteen of them. The points are already lines. Nearer and nearer they come, changing as they progress from grey to dun colour. They stop when they are five miles away. There is a white cloud. Boom! We are curious to see where the shell will fall.

"Our battery is on the edge of the cliff, three hundred feet above the sea. Beneath us is the Admiral's battleship, the Peresviet. Crash! A large column of water rises and the wind separates the particles into spray, which the sun tints with all the colours of the rainbow.

"The deck of the ship is covered with water and the seamen commence to swarm on deck. A second cloud of steam, and a terrible noise over our heads. Crash! This time it is behind us, and there is an explosion. Another cloud. We pass a terrible minute. I feel like a man who has no weight I ask myself. Have they fired accurately?' It is straight at our battery. The first shot fell too short, the second was too far; the gunners who tried to find the range have split the difference, and the shell must fall in our midst. Imagine our position."

"Our ten coast batteries and twelve ships answer the Japanese fire. The sea is quite white from the falling shells, and it is impossible to hear the words of command. I cry out until my voice becomes hoarse, but I cannot make myself heard above the din. There are more than 150 enormous cannon belching forth smoke, shell, and death. There is a wild, choking sound from the machine guns.

"Amid the smoke, steam, and dust I hear groan. It is that of a soldier, whose nose has been torn away by the fragment of a shell. He is surrounded by stretcher-bearers. Someone lays his hands on my shoulder, and I turn and see at my side a soldier, pale, and his lips trembling. He wishes to speak, but his tongue refuses to obey. He points with his finger, and I understand what has occurred.

"There beneath the cliff I have a little battery of rapid firing guns, very small and elegant. There are twelve thousand bullets speeding on their errand in sixty seconds. They are destined to defend our shores against the landing of an enemy. The orgy is at its height. The shells are bursting around us like fireworks at a feast; a whistle, a hiss, and a sharp ringing noise as they rush through the air; then smoke and a smell of burning, while the sand dances from the earth.

I turn from the battery and see a terrible picture. In the midst of the men a shell bursts. One soldier is disembowelled, another is wounded in the head, a third is shrieking in the height of his delirium; one steel cannon is broken to pieces as though it were straw. An awful picture, with blood, blood every where.

I ordered the killed to be taken away, and go to the battery. There is hell. The Japanese fleet steams away. The smoke clears off and the sun reappears in the heavens, gilding with its rays a sad scene of havoc and destruction.

General Stoessel, who commands the troops, congratulates us on our baptism of fire, and I receive the Order of St. George, and now I am lying in hospital.

Oh, if you had seen our unhappy battleships, the Petropavlovsk, the Cesarevitch, and the Pallada, when they were pierced and shattered by torpedoes and dragged into port. The women, the seamen, and the officers wept as well as the soldiers.—Central News.

THE THIBET EXPEDITION.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN entertained a number of members of Parliament and others interested in Indian questions at breakfast at the Westminster Palace Hotel on March 23, and subsequently Sir Henry Cotton, K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Assam from 1893 to 1902, gave an address on "The Invasion of Thibet." Among others present were Mr. Leonard Courtney, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., Mr. Frederic Harrison, Mr. T. Lough, M.P., Mr. C. P. Treveiyan, M.P., Dr. Farquharson, M.P., Mr. R. Cameron M.P., Sir John Jardine, Serjeant Hemphill, M.P., Mr. Schwann, M.P., and Mr. S. Smith, M.P. Letters regretting inability to attend were received, among others, from the Marquess of Ripon, the Bishop of Hereford, the Dean of Durham, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Bryce, and Sir Charles Dilke. Lord Ripon expressed deep regret at the revival of the old "forward" policy "applied to a portion of the Indian frontier which nature has made invulnerable and directed towards one of the most barren regions of the globe."

Sir William Wedderburn said the real crime of the Thibetans appeared to be that they wanted to have nothing to do with us.

SIR HENRY COTTON'S FEARS OF APPROACHING SLAUGHTER.

Sir Henry Cotton, in the course of his address, said the alleged breaches of the Convention on the part of the Thibetans afforded no justification for the present expedition. The underlying reason for the steps taken was dread of Russian interference which he regarded as a bogey. No doubt it was the fear of Russia which did animate Lord Curzon, together with a sentiment of romance on his part—the idea that it would be a magnificent thing to penetrate to the mysterious city of Lhassa, which had not been visited by any Englishman for 100 years. Other motives than these for Lord Curzon's policy he was unable to discover. How often had it been asserted in the King's Speech and by Lords Hardwicke and Lansdowne in the House of Lords that what had been done had been done with the concurrence of the Chinese Government! The fact was that every protest and every remonstrance of the Chinese authorities had been ignored. The local authorities practically took no notice of them, and the higher authorities both in India and England declined in any way to modify the policy of advance which had been laid down from first to last. The Chinese Government had been opposed to an armed mission into the heart of Thibet, the Chinese Foreign Office opposed it, the Chinese Minister in London had remonstrated against it, the Chinese Imperial Resident at Lhassa had written to Lord Curzon more than once begging that the Commission might be withdrawn, and the commissioners appointed by the Chinese Government to discuss frontier questions in dispute repeatedly protested to the British Commissioner, Col. Younghusband, against the advance of the mission. Lord Lansdowne had said that no military operations had been undertaken, and that the mission was merely a political one. A reply of that kind was one of the grossest abuses of words it was possible to conceive. The mission was escorted and supported by 3,000 troops, in addition to camp followers. It might almost as well be alleged that the advance of our troops into Johannesburg was nothing more than a political mission. The long halt that had occurred was, he believed, due to the reluctance of the British Government to come into collision with the Thibetans. The telegrams that day, however, showed that we were on the point of advancing, and who could doubt that there would be a conflict? He did not expect there would be any loss on our side, but he feared very much that there would be great slaughter among the Thibetans. The latter were an unarmed and peaceful people, and if such a mission as this was described to us, forsooth! was with the aid of cannon and rifles and powder down the struggling ranks of peaceful people he felt that it would be an indelible disgrace on British arms. (Hear, hear.)

MR. LEONARD COURTNEY.

Mr. Courtney said there was no doubt we were in a very serious position in Thibet. Of course any complaints of the failure to observe the Convention agreed to between this country and China should be primarily directed towards China. He would not dwell very much on that nor on the failure of the clause in the Government of India Act which prevented expenditure on warlike policy on the Indian frontier without the approval of both Houses of Parliament. It had been shown in the present instance, and not for the first time, how easy it was to drive through that clause. He was afraid that many people of authority on both sides in Parliament, under the pretence that this and that was not a military operation, had involved us in difficulties which it was the object of that clause to prevent. But he did not dwell on those points, important though they might be. The Government would plead that the intrigues of Russia were a justification for the intrigues of the United Kingdom. We intrigued as much as Russia; we endeavoured to foil one another every corner of the world. But what mischief would result to our domination in India supposing that Russia succeeded in gaining a foot-hold in Thibet? The experience of the present expedition showed the absurdity of the fear. We had been compelled to halt because we could not back up the force already in Thibet with sufficient necessities of war to make another step. The effect on the health of our troops and the mortality among the animals employed illustrated how absurd was the anxiety felt, if Russia did get a strong foothold there, as to the consequences it would involve to our position in India. He did not see why the Thibetans would be fonder of the Russians than of ourselves. They were unwilling to allow us to enter into their solitudes; why should they not be equally averse to the Russians? They said, "Let us alone, and we shall oppose as much as we can any attempt on the part of a foreign Power to intrude upon us." And for his part, if Russia desired to go there, he should say, let Russia try and let Russia experience a little of the difficulty of such an undertaking. (Applause.)

Mr. Lough remarked that the Government was afraid of this matter being discussed.

Mr. Frederic Harrison said he represented a political and social movement which for 24 years had continually protested against all these forms of wanton aggression and the growth of this dreadful imperialist mania, which was about to ruin the empire and sacrifice our country. But in all those years he did not think we had had one so purely wanton as this attack—for attack it was—upon Thibet; and he was not sure that it was not as dangerous to this country as any of them.

Other speakers included Mr. Schwann, who hoped the question might speedily be taken up in the House of Commons.

THE BELGIAN ROYAL SCANDAL.

The Belgian people care, or seem to care, nothing about the cruelties now officially described as occurring within the Congo Free State, but they show symptoms of strong annoyance at their King's conduct towards his daughters, though the edge of the annoyance seems to have been somewhat effected by foreign criticism. The "Spectator" thus refers to the situation:—

The King has quarrelled with them, and will not make them allowances befitting their position and his own vast wealth. They therefore get into debt, and the creditors of one of them—the Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg—have brought an action against the King which though nominally an action for the ladies' share of their mother's modest fortune, only £20,000, is really intended to elicit a decision that the King is bound by Belgian law, that the daughters must therefore inherit half his fortune, and that his very large gifts to the Belgian State must be considered waste in the legal sense of property which belongs to the family and not to the individual. . . . The general feeling of the better classes in Belgium is that King Leopold in allowing the affair to come into Court, and in admitting his quarrels with his daughters has lowered his dignity and displayed a contempt for public opinion which throws an unpleasant light upon his character."

OFFICIAL TESTS FOR DEAFNESS.

The various official investigations into the reported increase in the percentages of of deaf people are well described in the last number of the "Review of Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases" published in London, England. The methods used in testing the hearing are also explained, and as they are simple, the reader is advised to apply them at once for it is now becoming well known that a very large number of people are partially deaf without realising it. As even a slight defect in hearing may suddenly develop into a marked form of deafness, such conditions should be guarded against. The "Review" shows how this may be done, and to place the knowledge within the reach of all, a free copy can be obtained by sending name and address to "Review" care of "Bombay Gazette" Office, Bombay. With the "Review," there is also a Report Form by means of which anyone can obtain free advice on any case of deafness, or ear, nose or throat ailment. Send for a copy to-day.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

PRIMARY EDUCATION OF CHILDREN IN ASSAM TEA GARDENS.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, March 18, Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: If he is aware that there is little or no adequate provision for the primary education of the children of the labourers on the tea gardens of Assam, and if he will consider the advisability of urging the government of that province to cause proper facilities to be provided at an early date for the vernacular education of the children employed, or resident, upon such plantations in Assam.

Mr. Brodrick: I will transmit my honourable friend's suggestion for the consideration of the Government of India, but he is probably aware that the labouring classes from which the coolies in Assam are drawn do not avail themselves as freely as could be wished of the facilities for education offered by Government.

EXAMINATION CHANGES.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to a resolution issued by the Government of India announcing that competitive examinations in India for the public services will be replaced by the selection of candidates; and, whether he will lay papers showing the grounds upon which this change has been effected; and, whether he will state whether the change has the approval his Majesty's Government.

Lord Percy: My right hon. friend the Secretary of State for India has requested me to say that he is aware of the resolution to which the hon. member's question refers. He expects to receive before long the papers giving in full the grounds on which the Government of India decided to make a change in the method of recruitment for the public service affecting at present, as he is informed, some 10 or 12 appointments, and am he will then consider whether they can be laid on the table. The principle of the proposed change was considered by him in Council, and was adopted with his consent.

BARMAIDS IN BURMA.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has given his approval to the Bill recently passed by the Burma Legislative Council prohibiting the employment of women as barmaids in Burma; and whether it is now proposed to enact similar legislation in Bombay and other parts of India.

Lord Percy: My right hon. friend the Secretary of State for India has requested me to say that he has not heard that the Bill referred to has yet been passed by the Burma Legislative Council. It follows, however, the principle of an Act passed last year by the Bengal Legislature, which is in operation. The hon. member was informed by the Secretary of State for India on July 6 last year that, in the opinion of the Government of Bombay, legislation was not required in that presidency, as the necessary control could be exercised by refusing licenses, and that the Government of India did not propose to press them to make any change in the law. No proposals to legislate in other provinces have been made.

LORD CURZON.

On Wednesday, March 23, Mr. Buchanan asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether Lord Curzon is shortly coming home and whether, if his term of office is to be extended, a Bill will be introduced and passed to enable him to come home on leave and retain the Governor-Generalship, or what steps are to be taken to fill up the office which becomes vacant on his leaving India.

Mr. Brodrick: Lord Curzon is about to come to England and by so doing will vacate his appointment under the Act 3 and 4 William IV., c. 85, section 79. By the Act 24 and 25 Vict. cap. 67, section 50, it is provided that whenever a vacancy occurs in the Governor Generalship, and when no provisional successor is in India, the senior of the two Governors of Madras and Bombay shall act as Governor-General; and on Lord Curzon's leaving India this provision will take effect. No successor will be immediately appointed but it will, of course, be open to his Majesty the King to re-appoint Lord Curzon to the Governor-Generalship at any subsequent date, if he should see fit to do so.

Mr. Buchanan asked for how long a period the provisional arrangement was to go on.

Mr. Brodrick: I believe it is in contemplation that Lord Curzon will leave India in the beginning of May and be in England until September.

Mr. E. Robertson: How long does the temporary provision remain in force?

Mr. Brodrick: The law does not lay down any limit, and in point of fact there has been a hiatus between the outgoing and the incoming Governor-General on several occasions.

THE THIBETAN MISSION.

Mr. Trevelyan asked whether the report was correct that the political mission to Thibet was about to advance to Gyangtse and whether resistance was anticipated.

Mr. Brodrick: I am not aware that there is any change in the condition in Thibet. I believe the mission will shortly advance as it has always been intended it should advance to Gyangtse to meet the Chinese Amban. Nothing has occurred to prevent the advance which it was intended should continue as soon as adequate supplies were available, and I understand these supplies are on the point of becoming available.

Mr. Trevelyan: Are we to understand that resistance is not anticipated? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Brodrick: We know nothing of any change in the position.

Mr. Weir: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that some eight miles north of the British camp 8,000 or 9,000 armed Thibetans are ready to receive the mission.

Mr. Flynn: Will a further advance be made without consulting the Suzerain Power?

Mr. Brodrick: The Suzerain Power has been consulted throughout, it was with the full assent of the Suzerain Power that the first advance was made into Thibet, and it is owing to the obstruction of the Thibetans that the representatives of the Suzerain Power have not yet met the Mission.

Mr. Flynn said the Blue Book did not bear that out.

Mr. W. Redmond asked who would pay the cost of the Mission.

Mr. Lough inquired if the Suzerain Power had requested the withdrawal of the Mission.

Mr. Brodrick: No, I do not think it is correct to say that: the Suzerain Power has throughout desired to assist the mission on Thibetan territory. The expenses of the mission will be paid by India.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether there has been any expenditure in Great Britain on military or other stores or material for use in, or an account of, the expedition in Thibet beyond the external frontiers of his Majesty's Indian Possessions since the commencement of Col. Younghusband's advance through Sikkim; and whether copies of accounts with vouchers for such expenditure approved or disapproved by the auditor appointed under section 52 of the Government of India Act 1858, will be laid before Parliament at an early date.

EXPENSES OF TRANSFERS OF OFFICERS IN INDIA.

On Thursday March 24 Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the attention of his military advisers has been directed to the fact that, as a result of the unification of the Indian Army, officers are liable to be shifted, on promotion and more frequently without promotion, from one end of India to another, sometimes within short periods, each change involving a break up and renewal of establishment and a considerable expense to the officer concerned, and, whether at least in cases where the transfer is not accompanied by substantial promotion, but is made with no advantage to the individual, reasonable compensation for the expense involved to him by such transfer could be awarded.

Mr. Brodrick: I will consult the Government of India on this subject.

LAND REVENUE IN INDIA.

In answer to a question, whether he is now in a position to state the number of writs and warrants issued in each province in India against land revenue defaulters for the year 1902-1903, and will he say how the figures compare with the year 1892-93, Mr. Brodrick stated that he has received from the Government of India the return which they undertook to have prepared on a uniform plan for the year 1901-1902 by the local Governments and will lay it upon the table of the House, and that he is unable to furnish comparative figures for the year 1892-93.

INDIAN OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India, whether his Majesty's Government proposes to sanction the Act to amend the Indian Official Secrets Act of 1889, lately passed by the Government of India; or whether, in view of the opposition to the Act voiced by the Indian and Anglo-Indian Press and by large and influential sections of the educated classes of India, he will advise his Majesty the King to withhold his approval to the Act.

SIR NICHOLAS O'CONOR, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, had a prolonged interview with the Grand Vizier the week the Mail left and strongly urged the immediate acceptance, without modification, of the scheme for the reform of the Macedonian gendarmerie. Official circles express the opinion that a satisfactory settlement will be obtained at an early date, and mention the desirability of gradually extending the scheme to the districts inhabited by Albanians, since the exclusion of these districts would produce a bad impression on the population by making them believe that the Albanians were treated differently from the rest.

THE SULLY FAILURE.

"MY SUSPENSION IS ONLY TEMPORARY."

NEW YORK, MARCH 18.

THE failure of Mr. Sully, the cotton "bull," was announced on the Cotton Exchange to-day. Mr. Sully and Co., has been the most remarkable figure on the commodity markets since the Leiter operations in wheat. On the cotton market he has exercised the most powerful influence during the past two years. The suspension caused a panic on the Cotton Exchange, smashed the wheat market, and depressed stocks. A wildly fluctuating market in the earlier hours of the day had already caused apprehensions of a catastrophe, but the announcement that Mr. Sully had failed came as a surprise and dealt a staggering blow to the markets. A wild shout went up, and there was a rough-and-tumble fight to execute orders. For 20 minutes after the announcement of the failure the market was in a state of boiling activity, brokers having more selling orders than they could fill. There was a consequent decline of from 100 to 180, which made an extreme decline for the day of from 250 to 280 on active months, from which there was a recovery of about 100 points. The market at the close was comparatively steady, with prices 62 to 195 down.

After the announcement Mr. Sully locked himself in his office and declined to give out any statement. There are wild guesses as to the amount of the liabilities, but it is agreed that they are well up in the millions. It is supposed that Mr. Sully was carrying 300,000 to 400,000 bales for future delivery valued at from 24,000,000dols. to 36,000,000 dols (£4,800,000 to £7,200,000). A member of the exchange has estimated Mr. Sully's loss during the last ten days at over 5,000,000 dols(£1,000,000) It is estimated that Mr Sully bought 150,000 bales in the past week in an effort to sustain the market. Another estimate places his probable loss in May at 1,500,000dls (£300,000), and he also had a large line in July.

MARCH 19.

Mr. Sully has agreed to the proposal of his creditors to select a new assignee, the creditors' committee explaining that the selection of Mr. J. H. Hoadley is not satisfactory to many of them.

The failure of J. H. Garrison and Company, which is said to be unimportant, was announced at the opening of the Exchange to-day.

Other markets on which Mr. Sully has been operating are not appreciably affected in consequence of his failure. Mr. Sully has signed contracts releasing dols 1,000,000 (£200,000) of margin money on transactions due to brokers.

It is reported that Mr. Sully recently sold out all his holdings in coffee by private sale below the market price, involving a loss to him of from dols 500,000 to dols 600,000.

MARCH 22.

Messrs. David Miller and H. W. Tatt have been appointed receivers for Messrs. D. J. Sully and Co, in the place of Mr. Hoadley, the assignee to whom the creditors objected.

The "Herald" states that the creditors have declined Mr Sully's proposal and have appointed a committee to take steps to arrange an involuntary bankruptcy. The meeting was of a stormy character charges of bad faith and treachery being made against Mr. Sully's friends.

Mr. Daniel F. Sully, the fallen cotton king declares that his suspension is only temporary. He says there will be no assignment of his assets. He declines to make any further statements. In other quarters it is reported that strong backers have gone to his aid.

His profits in the past were undoubtedly large. He gave his wife 225,000 dollars and a house as a Christmas present.

He laughed when he was told that a report had been published fixing his loss at 3,000,000 dollars, and that he was "broke" under the rules of the New York exchange when his failure was announced.

The rules stipulate that the contracts entered into with the defaulting firm are settled upon the basis of the average price on the following day. If the average price to-day is much lower than on the New York "Sun" estimates cost Mr. Sully's loss will amount to 71,575,000 dollars.

There was a most remarkable scene in the New York Cotton Exchange when the announcement of the failure was made. The floor was soon covered with broken chairs and fragments of clothing, and most of the members presented a more or less battered appearance. The fall in prices was sensational, ranging from five to ten points between each transaction that was effected. The lowest point of the day was 200 below the highest, but towards the end a more settled tone was apparent.

One report affirms that the New Orleans clique which is associated are responsible for Sully's disaster. They are alleged to have made a terrific bear onslaught on the market and to have driven prices down so violently that Sully was a ruined man. Another report declares that several powerful dealers, representing genuine cotton interests resenting bitterly the artificial prices to which cotton had been forced, combined to bring the colossal gambler to the ground.

A Reuter telegram says that members of the New York Cotton Exchange having contracts with Mr. Sully have appointed a committee, which has asked Mr. Sully the amount of outstanding contracts. One of the members who was present estimated the amount at 225,000 bales. Should to day's prices be reasonably firm, creditors may not fare so badly.

Private cables received in Liverpool from reliable New York sources all tend to show that the first rush is likely to be the worst, and that extreme demoralisation in New York markets will not be reported. Conservative houses in New York are stated to entertain a hopeful feeling. They do not anticipate any important failures, and are inclined to anticipate a rally in the market.

SCHEMES ARRANGED WHILE PLAYING POKER.

The "New York World" says that the creditors of Mr. Sully are considering the question of bringing actions against Mr F H Harriman, of the Northern Securities Company, and Mr Edwin Hawley President of the Iowa Central Railway, and Mr. Frank Ray, of the Tobacco Trust.

It is alleged that these gentlemen are interested with Mr Sully in the various pools in which that gentleman had a hand. The "World" says the schemes arranged while the four were playing poker.

To satisfy her husband's creditors, Mrs. Sully has offered to sell her house, jewels, and everything she possesses. The "Express" New York correspondent says that now Mr. Sully's enemies feel they have him at their mercy they are employing methods to keep him down as ruthless as those which he himself employed. Their first move is to prevent him filing a definite statement within ten days of his failure. If they can manage to do this, then he will, by rule, be excluded from the Cotton Exchange, and his re-election to it is considered very doubtful.

Difficulties have been made for him by the Liverpool firm of Zeragaon and Co., who have secured an attachment against Mr. McFadden, a Philadelphia operator, preventing him from paying over to Sully any balances due. Sully's claim on this firm is for £23,000. Several other firms have also opposed Sully's efforts to resume operations.

HOW THE CRASH WAS RECEIVED IN ENGLAND.

Cotton manufacturers in this country express unfeigned pleasure at the fate which has overtaken Mr. Sully, the cotton gambler, who succeeded in "cornering" the supplies to such an extent that the industry in England has been temporarily paralysed.

"We were confident," said the head of a Manchester firm, who was found at his London offices in Gresham-street, "that his downfall would come sooner or later. We hardly expected it so soon, and had he confined his attention solely to cotton he might have stood out for some time longer, but with that rashness born of success he plunged wildly into speculations of various kinds—stocks, coffee, wheat and other things. There will be few who will extend him any sympathy. He has brought untold misery on thousands in this country and ruined several manufacturers.

What is likely to be the effect of the failure?—It has already given great relief to the cotton trade here but I doubt whether we shall obtain much immediate advantage. There are one or two uncertain factors in the situation. We are anxious to know what the New Orleans clique, which was principally responsible for Sully's downfall intend to do. If it holds supplies we shall be no better off than we were under the Sully corner." The impression however, is that there will be a release. Another disquieting feature is as to the amount of cotton available. The opinion is very general on this side that there is only a comparatively small supply. We believe that the last crop was not a large one, but we have never really known the exact quantity. It has been put down at ten million bales, but personally I think it was considerably less.

"In any case the supply will not come nearly up to the demand. Tons of machinery are lying idle on both sides of the Atlantic, stocks are almost exhausted in this country, and the rush on the releases will be so great that prices are bound to be maintained. I don't expect to see cotton below sixpence a pound for some months, not until the new crop is placed on the market, which will not take place before September.

What is the nominal price?—Fourpence-halfpenny or fivepence a pound, but cotton prices have fluctuated a great deal. Until the present crisis there has been a steady decrease from the time of the American Civil War, when cotton was 2s a pound. Since October of last year the price has risen from 4 3-4d to 8 3-4d, and has never been lower than 6 1-2d in the Interval.

Will the amount of cotton available as the result of the crash enable manufacturers to resume full employment?—I don't think so. One or two places that have been closed may reopen, but I think shortime will be continued until the new crop comes on the

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

THE ROAST BEEF OF NEW ENGLAND.

A good deal of water has passed beneath the bridges since Attorney-General Knox thrilled the world generally, and the United States in particular, by the declaration that he would scotch or kill the Beef Trust. The great combination remains unaffected, and now, we are told, that the demon is to be slain on the principle of the Kilkenny cat fight, by another of its kind. One cannot but think that the gentleman who cabled over the news counted a good deal upon our native credulity when he expected us to believe that the new combination could make effective war on a capital of £1,000,000. The product of the Beef Trust amounts, in round figures, to £160,000,000 annually, and needs a yearly expenditure of £150,000,000 and the services of 75,000 persons. What are ten millions against such a force? And according to a fascinating article which Mr. G. B Fife gave to the world a couple of years ago, there is no profit to the Trust on the actual sale of beef.

A GOLDEN RESIDUUM.

According to this gentleman's figures, the Trust has to sell at a halfpenny per pound loss on its meat; which makes it very wonderful that the trust should be so frantically anxious to multiply the total of its lost halfpennies and to bring about a condition from which it is said that Chicago controls the price of meat in London, Liverpool, and Manchester. By-products, we are told, from the golden residuum whence the trust derives its profits. The commercial man will tell you, one fancies, that if this be the case it would pay the Trust to, cast its beef to the dogs and make residual products the sole medium of its sale. Whatever the truth as to that, the Trust has certainly set an example to the rest of the world in this matter of residuum. It boils the bullock bakes him, grinds him, liquefies him, filters and evaporates him, compresses him into tablets runs him into capsules and bottles and installs him in the Pharmacopœia.

NATURE'S HANDY HOLD-ALL.

In the hands of the Trust the bullock becomes a sort of nature's handy hold-all. From his bones the Trust extracts handles for dainty powder-puffs, "ivory" for billiard balls, buttons by the hundred millions a year, knife-handles and pipestems. Not a hair, not a gland is wasted. There are desiccated thyroids, desiccated thymus, spinal cord powders, anhydrous ammonia, pituitary powders which reach £9 12s. per lb.; fertilisers, meal for pigs and chickens; isinglass for the brewer, and gelatine for the chef; glycerol, rennet and pancreatin, glycerine and neat's-foot oil. The hoofs yield a powder and catalogue of products, among them cyanide of potassium, whose potency was recently demonstrated in a sensational suicide. Even the eyeball is made to surrender its secrets, and one of its constituents forms the principal element in a much vaunted tonic. So if the new combination of capitalists is going to defeat the Trust it will certainly have to evolve a bullock of quite new properties and possibilities. And in this connection it may be added that a new source of supply must be tapped, for, as far as can be seen, there is not a bullock worth mentioning on all the broad prairies of America which is not owned by the giant which the new small David proposes to engage.

COSTLY COMBUSTION.

Ladies to whom their jewels are precious should regard their treasures with greater regard, for this week is the anniversary of the discovery that diamond is but carbonlike unto charcoal and blacklead, and at the proper temperature friable as either. It was in the Academy del Cimento at Florence that Faraday and Sir Humphrey Davy made the experiment, using one great burning glass of the Duke of Tuscany for the purpose. A glass globe was exhausted of air, and filled with pure oxygen. The diamond was supported in the centre of this globe by a rod of platinum, to the top of which a cradle or cup was fixed, to allow a free circulation of the gas about the diamond. The burning-glass consisted of two double convex lenses, each distant from the other about 3-1-2 ft. The heat from the sun was concentrated upon the diamond for three-quarters of an hour. When, however, an obstruction of the sun's rays was removed, Davy observed the diamond to burn. It glowed brilliantly with a scarlet light, inclining to purple, and when placed in the dark, continued to burn for four minutes. The flame having been extinguished, the experiment was twice repeated, at the end of which the diamond was entirely consumed, and so we had the knowledge, obtained at price, that the gem is pure carbon.

IN DARKEST ENGLAND.

The defeat of the French Government on the question of religious education makes it interesting to note that 702 years ago there was a similar crisis in our own history. King John sullenly drove out of the realm all the monks of Canterbury, and by God's teeth swore to the others that, if the land were laid under interdict, he would confiscate their property, tear out their eyes, slit their noses and send them to Rome. Innocent III. replied by deposing the English King, freed his vassals from their allegiance, and authorised a French invasion of England. The upshot of it was that John surrendered to the Pope and his successors the kingdom of England and the lordship of Ireland, which henceforth for ever were to be held as fiefs of the Holy See, John and his successors to pay an annual tribute of 700 marks for England and 300 marks for Ireland.

OTHER SULLYS.

The fall of Sully, over which Lancashire rejoices as over the downfall of an enemy to its prosperity will awaken here and there memories in men's minds of days when our commerce was not so vast, when England had its Sully in Miniature. A story is told in commercial circles of a very surprising deal when all of us were younger. The firm in question was then but fighting for a place among the giants of commerce; a little meant much to it. Its chief buyer without authority from his employers, bought every ounce of yarn he could come at. His judgment was justified by the subsequent movements of the market, his firm realised a great profit, and was started on a career of progress on which it never halted. The buyer was promoted to a partnership, and became a social lion. But had his instinct been at fault, what a position would have resulted! His firm must have gone to the wall, for it could not have disclaimed his purchases; they and he must have been ruined. The deal made history for that firm, but one never heard of any repetition of an operation of such magnitude.

ROYAL PRECEDENCE.

There being no successor to the Cambridge Dukedom, we shall not have a repetition of the difficulty which arose over the question of the late Duke's precedence in the House of Lords. Greville declared that the Cambridge family was very angry with him for maintaining that the Duke was entitled to sit only according to the date of his peerage. "It is incredible what importance they attach to this nonsense, said the diarist. It was eventually determined that he should sit in the House of Lords as fourth peer of the Blood Royal. There had been a far fiercer fight over the Prince Consort's precedence ten years earlier. Queen Victoria had wished to give her spouse precedence over all the Royal Family and the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge were agreeable but not so the King of Hanover. Duke Ernest, by the way, had by hereditary right precedence over the late Duke of Cambridge, but never condescended to take his seat. How keenly fought were these matter may be estimated from a dialogue of the period between two of the men concerned. "We shall give him (the Prince Consort) the same which Prince George of Denmark had—place him next before the Archbishop of Canterbury." "That will not by any means satisfy the Queen." With a toss of the head the other replied "What does that signify?"

THE UNWASHED SCOT.

The conferring of the freedom of the City of Edinburgh upon the United States Ambassador is, of course, a relic of an ancient custom. His Excellency may pray that some of the other archaic customs of the land may not be revived for his visit. The ancient Scot was really rather an unspeakable person. No doubt the equally early Englishman was, too, but a couple of unwashed men don't make a cleanly citizen, and the gentleman under consideration is he on the northern side of the Tweed. It was formerly the habit of your visitor to assimilate a good deal of cowhide with his drink of milk, for local belief had it that the cow would cease her supply of milk were the receptacle for the latter ever washed. So the milk of the period was full of cowhair and the manners of impurities. But a man whose supply of soap for all his household for personal and domestic uses amounted to only half a pound a year must have been easily satisfied. When Scotland depended for her supply of cleanser upon outside aid, Flanders sent her a little over £60,000 in a year. Then, however, the Privy Council gave the monopoly to a Leith manufacturer, and forbade imports. The total amount for nearly a million people was furnished by a single factory.

WHERE DOCTORS DISAGREED.

One of the institutions which they would proudly display to Choate at Edinburgh is their fine Museum. It will have a special appeal to the wise American because of its association with George Wilson, the gifted writer who was once its curator, and did so much to make it what it is to-day. His Five Gateways of Knowledge Mr. Choate, no doubt, would read as a young man in the States. He was a confirmed invalid for many years, and upon his death bed afforded joy to the physicians from the fact that they could not agree upon a diagnosis. So he wrote his own epitaph to settle the matter:—

Here lies George Wilson, o'ertaken by Nemesis;
He died of Hæmoptysis, not of Hematesis.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, March 22.

Royal House Guards—Lieut. the Hon. R. F. Molyneux to be captain, vice the Hon. R. Ward deceased.

5th Dragoon Guards—Capt. W. Q. Winwood, D.S.O. to be major, on augmentation.

1st Dragoons—Major the Hon. H. U. Mauffield retires on retired pay.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—H Fawcus, vice R M Johnson, appointed adjutant, H C Rochfort-Boyd, vice A T Anderson, promoted.

Royal Garrison Art.—Capt. R F Peiniger is seconded for service in the Indian Ordnance Dept. The promotions of the undermentioned lieutenants to the rank of captain are antedated as follows:—F C C Enor to Jan. 15, 1904, vice H C W Godfray, seconded. W V D Mathews to Jan. 23, 1904, vice R F Peiniger, seconded. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—C H Newcombe, on the seconded list. J W K Disney, vice C De Saussmarez, D S O, seconded H St. G Hamersley, vice P Y Rodiera, retired. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—J J E d'Esterre, vice R F Lock, promoted. I A E Edwards, vice F E Andrews, promoted.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be second lieutenants:—G E B Dobbs, J P Rhodes, P C Johnson, P H Sharpe, A P W Weld.

SCOTS GUARDS.

The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—B H S Romilly, D S O, in succession to Major F H de Kierzkowski-Stuart, who holds a colonial military appointment. A Brodie, vice B H S Romilly, D S O, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)—Lieut E Von Brockdorff is seconded for service under the Colonial Office; Supernumerary Lieut R Money to be lieutenant, vice Von Brockdorff.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.)—Gentleman Cadet T D Snaith from the Royal Military College to be second lieutenant.

The Norfolk Regt.—Supernumerary Capt R L P Birch to be captain vice J Marriott, D S O promoted.

The Bedfordshire Regt.—Lieut E F K Graham resigns his commission.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—The seconding service under the Colonial Office of Capt W J S Hosley, which was not notified in the "Gazette" of June 23, 1903, is antedated to April 25 1903. The reseconding to the establishment of Supernumerary Capt C Bromley is antedated to May 19, 1903 vice W J S Hosley. The promotion to the rank of captain of the undermentioned lieutenants is antedated as follows:—E J M Barrett, to May 27, 1900, vice H C Bishop promoted; G H Hasslings, to May 28, 1903 vice R S Wilson seconded.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Gentleman Cadet G B Rowan-Hamilton, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant.

The Oxfordshire Light Inf.—Lieut the Hon G W E S Foljambe to be captain vice Sir C Cuyler Bart seconded the restoration to the establishment of supernumerary Lieut G A Sullivan is antedated to Jan 2, 1904 vice the Hon W F S Foljambe promoted. Supernumerary Lieut A Nicklin to be lieutenant vice R L Ovey resigned.

The Royal North Lancashire Regt.—Capt and Brevet Major R L Stable to be Major vice G A Faithfull retired.

The Queens Own (Royal West Kent Regt)—Lieut Col and Brevet Col C E C B Harrison on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion is placed on half-pay. Major G W Maunsell to be lieutenant-colonel vice Brevet Col C E C B Harrison. Capt M P Buckle D S O is seconded for service on the Staff. The promotion to the rank of captain of the undermentioned lieutenants is antedated as follows:—R J T Hildyard to Jan 4 1904 vice M P Buckle D S O R H G Tulloch to Jan 20 1904 vice H S Bush second.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt)—The surname of Second Lieut D MacLeod is as now described, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of March 1, 1904.

The Gordon Highlanders—Second Lieut H A Rose to be lieutenant, vice C R Lumsden, promoted.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Second Lieut A A L Campbell is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

STAFF.

Capt R B Fife R A, to be Staff captain for Royal Art. Cork District, vice Capt J C Hanna, R A, who has vacated that appointment; Lieut P D Fitzgerald, D S O, 11th Hussars, to be aide-de-camp to Col (temporary Brig-Gen.) M F Rimington, C B, commanding Third Cavalry Brigade, Third Army Corps.

The undermentioned officers are confirmed in their appointments in South Africa:—Col T P B Kernan C M G D S O assistant adjutant-general at Headquarters Lieut Col and Brevet Col J Hotham colonel on the Staff for Royal Art and is granted the substantive rank of colonel in the Army Col W Peacocke C M G from commanding Royal Eng Transvaal and Orange River Colony colonel on the Staff for Royal Art at Headquarters Lieut Col and Brevet Col T E Hickman C B D S O colonel on the Staff Eastern Sub District Cape Colony and is granted the substantive rank of colonel in the Army Lieut Col and Brevet Col R F Lindsell C B assistant adjutant-general Bloemfontein District and is granted the substantive rank of colonel in the Army Major and Brevet Lieut Col B R Mitford D S O from the East Surrey Regt assistant adjutant-general Pretoria District now Transvaal District and is granted the substantive rank of colonel in the Army Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C F N Macready, the Gordon Highlanders, assistant adjutant general, Cape Colony District Capt. and Brevet Major E W Margesson, the Norfolk Regt, deputy-assistant adjutant-general at Headquarters Capt. and Brevet Major I. d Shoubridge, D.S.O, the Northumberland Fusiliers, deputy-assistant quartermaster-general at Headquarters Capt. and Brevet Major R. d. Massie, R. A. deputy-assistant quartermaster-general at Headquarters Major J G Rotton R. H. brigade major Royal Art., Capt. and Brevet Major C E Corkran Grenadier Guards, deputy-assistant adjutant-general, Pretoria, District Major C Moss the Gloucestershire Regt. deputy-assistant adjutant-general Bolemfontein District (now Orange River Colony District); Major H C Sutton Coldstream Guards deputy assistant adjutant-general Cape Colony; Capt. A. Blair D S O the King's Own Scottish Borders, deputy-assistant adjutant general, Cape Colony.

ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. H J Fleming M A to be chaplain to the forces, fourth class, dated Jan 9, 1902, but not to count towards promotion, pay and precedence beyond Feb 21 1903, and not to carry back allowances; the Rev R B F Wells, M A to be chaplain to the forces, fourth class, dated May 23 1902, but not to count towards pay, promotion, and precedence beyond Feb 21 1903 and not to carry back allowances, the Rev P R Mitchell, M A to be chaplain to the forces, fourth class, dated Oct 1 1902, but not to count towards promotion, pay, and precedence beyond Feb 21 1903, and not to carry back allowances. The notification regarding the retirement on retired pay of the Rev. J H S Moxley, B A which appeared in the "Gazette" of March 8, 1904, is cancelled.

The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be colonels:—A L Mein R E; G C P Onslow, R E; F Hacket-Thomson C B the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; H C T Littledale 4th Dragoon Guards. C A K Hall the Royal Minister Fusiliers. H H Burney C B the Gordon Highlanders the Hon E J Montagu-Stuart-Wortley C M G, M V O, D S O Military Attache.

MEMORANDA.

Col J A Coxhead C B on vacating the appointment of assistant military secretary at Headquarters is placed on half-pay Lieut-Col and Brevet Col H G Mainwaring half-pay retires on retired pay, Major and Brevet Lieut-Col C F N Macready from the Gordon Highlanders assistant adjutant-general Cape Colony District is granted the substantive rank of colonel in the Army.

Admiralty, 22nd March, 1904.

The undermentioned Chief Gunners have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet: Charles Ottway Martin, Dated 3rd March, 1904. John Henry Allen. Dated 10th March, 1904.

Admiralty, 23rd March, 1904.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Alexander Nevile Lubbock has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 9th August, 1903.

Admiralty, 24th March, 1904.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieutenant George James Goss has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Retired Commander. Dated 23rd March, 1904.

War Office, "Pall Mall," 25th March, 1904.

2nd Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant David H. Evans from the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment. Dated 25th March, 1904.

6th Dragoons, Second Lieutenant H. T. Peareth resigns his Commission. Dated 26th March, 1904.

20th Husars, Second Lieutenant Percy Douglas Knight, from 3rd Volunteer Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment (University Candidate), to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 26th March, 1904.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Captain and Brevet Major Valentine Murray to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel T. Digbby, placed on halfpay. Dated 8th March, 1904.

Captain Emerard McL. Blair to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Col M. C. Barton, D. S. O., placed on half-pay. 14th March, 1904.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), Lieutenant Edward H C P Bellingham resigns his Commission. Dated 26th March, 1904.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Lieutenant Herbert W Stenhouse, from the East Yorkshire Regiment to be Captain, to complete establishment. Dated 26th March, 1904.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant B H Hall to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment. Dated 23rd February, 1904.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, the restoration to the Establishment of supernumerary Lieutenant, Harold C J Bax is vice M J Hamilton, promoted, instead of as notified in "Gazette" of 2nd February, 1904.

Supernumerary Lieutenant, Arthur C Ward to be Lieutenant vice R J G Stoker seconded Dated 26th March 1904.

The initials of Captain E I M Barrett are as now described and not as stated in the "Gazette" of 22nd March 1904.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) Captain Archibald O. Jenney to be Major, vice H. N. Head, retired Dated 12th March, 1904.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Captain Philip E. Vaughan to be seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 17th November, 1903.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Sergeant-Major William Henry Sweet to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Captain C. J. Eary. Dated 26th March, 1904.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteer (South Lancashire Regiment), The undermentioned Lieutenant to be Captains:—

Robert C. Trousdale, D. S. O., vice W. E. S. Tyller, promoted, Dated 25th February, 1904.

Charles W. Melvil, Adjutant to complete establishment. Dated 28th February, 1904.

The Welsh Regiment, Captain John V. Taylor resigns his Commission. Dated 26th March, 1904.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Lieutenant Michael B. Rimington is seconded for service with the Indian Army. Dated 20th January, 1904.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Richard McE. Porter to be Lieutenant, vice M. B. Rimington. Dated 20th January, 1904.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), Lieutenant Laurence H. M. P. Cockerell is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 3rd November, 1903.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant C. Wighton is antedated to 3rd November, 1903, vice L. H. M. P. Cockerell.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—Lionel H. Hickson, vice E. L. H. James, seconded. Dated 21st January, 1904.

William H. Annesley, vice L. H. Hickson, seconded for service under the Foreign Office. Dated 4th February, 1904.

The Durham Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant J. T. Pearsch resigns his Commission. Dated 26th March, 1904.

The Gordon Highlanders, Second Lieutenant W. E. Murray is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 12th March, 1904.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert A Coddington D S O, retires on retired pay Dated 26th March, 1904.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Tom R O'Leary, D S O, to be Major vice H A Coddington D S O Dated 26th March 1904.

The Royal Garrison Regiment Lieutenant Esca G S Stevens resigns his Commission Dated 26th March 1904.

STAFF.

Major-General Sir H J T Hildyard, K C B from Director of Military Education and Training to be a Lieutenant-General on the Staff to command the troops in South Africa, and is granted the rank of Lieutenant-General in the Army, vice Lieutenant General the Honourable Sir N G Lyttelton K C B appointed Chief of the General Staff (First Military Member of the Army Council). Dated 19th March 1904.

Captain and Brevet Major His Serene Highness Adolphus C A A E G P L L Duke of Teck G C V O 1st Life Guards to be a temporary Military Attach with the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst so employed vice Major (temporary Colonel W E Fairholme C M G) V C Royal Artillery appointed British Staff Officer with the Macedonian Gendarmerie. Dated 27th February 1904.

Captain G. Gem, The Royal Sussex Regiment, to be Assistant to the Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General for signalling vice Captain E. J. M. Harvey, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 13th January, 1904.

The undermentioned appointments are made to the Staff of the Somaliland Field Force:—

To be Special Service Officers:—Major G W Rawlins, 12th Cavalry. Dated 4th September, 1903.

Major F Lee, 4th Hussars. Dated 12th September 1903.

Captain H D Foulkes, Royal Artillery. Dated 7th July, 1903.

Captain F C Poole D S O Royal Artillery Dated 8th July 1903.

Captain G H Bell, 27th Punjabis Dated 24th September, 1903.

Captain E. G. W. Pratt, 95th Russell's Infantry. Dated 12th September, 1903.

Captain W. C. Anderson, 73rd Carnatic Infantry Dated 27th October, 1903.

Captain C. H. Alexander, 36th Jacob's Horse. Dated 10th October, 1903.

Captain L. N. Beatty, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers. Dated 12th September, 1903.

Captain R. W. C. Blair, 123rd Outram's Rifles (from Staff Captain for Intelligence). Dated 3rd October, 1903.

Captain T. E. Madden, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment). Dated 3rd October, 1903.

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel Alister William Jamieson is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 8th March 1904.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward C. Hill, Inspector of Gymnasi, Head-Quarters in India, to be Colonel. Dated 9th October, 1903.

MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant-General Sir M. G. Gerard, K. C. B, K. C. S. I., Indian Army, to be a General in the Army, in succession to General Sir A. P. Palmer G. C. B., G. C. I. E., Indian Army, deceased. Dated 29th February 1904.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Carmichale L. Young, half-pay, Royal Engineers, retires on retired pay. Dated 26th March, 1904.

Temporary Captain A. Ducrot, on relinquishing his commission, is granted the honorary rank of Captain in the Army. Dated 9th January 1903.

Quartermaster and Honorary Major E C Thoma The Duke of York's Royal Military School is placed on retired pay. Dated 15th March 1904.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Ernest Hastings Lewis Esq late Captain 21st Empress of India's Lancers to be Captain Dated 26th March 1904.

Donald Adrian Vanrenen Gentleman late Lieutenant the Manchester Regiment to be Lieutenant. Dated 26th March 1904.

James Millerd Gentleman late Second Lieutenant the Royal Garrison Regiment and formerly Lieutenant 3rd Battalion Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers to be Lieutenant Dated 25th March 1904.

Captain E E Ricketts resigns his Commission Dated 26th March 1904.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surgeon Major J G Saville to be Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Dated 15th March 1904.

Surgeon Major R H Appleby to the Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Dated 15th March 1904.

Surgeon Lieutenant C W Marshall M B Is. Volunteer Battalion Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders to be Surgeon Captain Dated 26th March 1940.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 11.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Consent Decree.

75-04—Madhavji and V—Keshavji Kuverji and another vs Bhagbai—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

1503—Little and Co—Dewkabai widow vs Amerchand Madhowjee and other—Mansukhlal J and H—Little and Co—Part heard.

298-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Bahadur Chatoorbhuj Gordhamdas vs Munchershaw Bomonje Chothia and others—Wadia G and Co.

637-01—Captain and V—Aminatibi widow vs Masoonbhi widow—Part heard.

212-03—Shamrao and M Billandlal Dharamdas vs Mamra Fambhaghat Malvi H and D.

149-03—Captain and V—Devi Godiam Jevolaprasad vs Tulsidas Natram—H R Vakil.

95-03—Crawford B and Co—Haji Jaffer Haji Jaffer vs Gangji Nurput—Bicknell M and M.

622-02—Mansukhlal J and H—Gordhandas Radhakesa vs Vithaldas Ramdas—M B Chothia M Ardeshir D and Co and Co.

201-03—M B Chothia—Bai Jethibai widow vs Madia Dowery and others—Chitre M and Co.

118-03—Shamrao and M—Shanker Bhugwan vs Dhabia Alias Dharamdas Mancharam—Edgelow G and

468-03—Somtham B and N—Kessowji Issur vs The Great-Indian Peninsular Ry Co—Little and Co.

151-03—Payne and Co—Rika Khooshal and other vs Rustomjee Ardeshir Cooper—Mulla M.

682-03—Mulla and M—Rajably Ramjee Lakhdhir vs Samson Huskel—Captain and V.

Before the Hon Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

411—03—Craigie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co Ld and others vs S B Fraser and Co; and others—Payne and Co—Smetham B and N—part heard.

614-02—Bicknell M and M—Paul Bier and another vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Ghose.

SORE HANDS

Itching, Burning Palms, Painful Finger Ends,

With Brittle, Shapeless, Discolored Nails,

As Well as Roughness and Redness.

One Night Treatment with Cuticura, the Great Skin Cure.

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, or bandage lightly in old, soft cotton or linen. For red, rough and chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with brittle, shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful, frequently curing in a single application.

Complete local and constitutional treatment for every humour of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair. Bathe with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly, take the Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. This treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of Eczema and other itching, burning and scaly humours, and points to a speedy, permanent and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring humours, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

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THE BEST ELIMINANT.
"Very active, mild, and reliable."
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ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, No Ipecac to make. Highly recommended by Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of injurious imitations. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), 1s. Never sold loose, each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 6, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

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Awarded certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anæmia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of imitations. The only genuine and original are in White Paper Wrappers. Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. of all Chemists. 2s. 9d. Box contains three times the pills. Makers, C. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

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20 per cent
CARBOLIC SOAP
to prevent Mosquito bites. It is an excellent antiseptic soap, refreshing and beneficial to the skin, and a useful remedy for insect bites, itch, and other skin irritation.
Each tablet in metal box.

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15% CARBOLIC POWDER
offers a safe and simple precaution against the spread of infection and disease.
Cheap to use, as it is so strong.
¼ lb., 1/3, and 3 lb. tins.
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BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES
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WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas Each on application at Office.

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Superb Skin
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No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'.
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Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902 ..... £ 16,378,771
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The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.
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GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
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ESTABLISHED 1848.
EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1903:—
Policies Issued (No.) ..... 4,748 for £1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period ..... £ 324,733
Annual Income £1,311,091
Assets £8,279,970
Life Assurance without Medical Examination.
The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to
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CHIEF AGENTS
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HATHI OR ELEPHANT TRADE MARK
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY TRUE
CHLORODYNE
THE GREAT CURE FOR
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER, COLIC, GOUT,
Freeman's Chlorodyne,
HELD IN HIGHEST ESTEEM FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY.
DON'T BE DECEIVED. None genuine without the "ELEPHANT OR HATHI" Trade Mark.
EASES PAIN AS BY A CHARM.
8 1ᵈ in Bottles at 12 annas; Rs. 1/8; Rs. 2/8.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
N.B.—Lord Chancellor S Parns, Lord Justices James and Mellish, decided in favour of Freeman's Original Chlorodyne, as against Bowers & Davenport, compelling them to pay all costs. "Times," &c.

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NEW DESIGNS IN LADIES' GOLD WATCHES IN JEWELLED AND ENAMELLED CASES.

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Engraved case, set with diamonds.
Hunting, Rs. 150.

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Open face, Rs. 200.

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Open face Rs 350.

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Polished gold, set with rubies and diamonds.
Open face, Rs. 325.

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Engraved case, open face, Rs. 120.
Hunting, Rs. 11[illegible].

57/1008413
Enamelled red or blue, with diamonds.
Open face, Rs. 165.

100/13356
Enamelled blue red or green.
Open face, Rs. 75 to 170.

57/822213
Enamelled blue, with diamonds.
Open face, Rs. 200

101/460352
Set with pearls and rubies.
Open face, Rs. 250.

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BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

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These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

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OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGH COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

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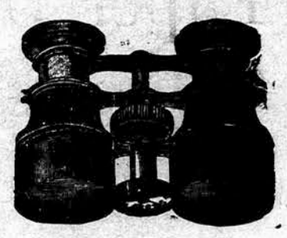

Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx," is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4½ inches by 2½ inches.

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CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.

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Fish, Flesh & Fowl

Are all improved by the addition of

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It is the Original & Genuine Worcestershire:

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is a delightful health-giving preparation. It is compounded from the Pure Fruit Juices of

LEMONS AND GRAPES.

No other preparation is so beneficial.

It is an invaluable Family Medicine, cleansing the skin, and removing all impurities from the blood. It is wonderfully

REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

FACSIMILE OF

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See that you really get **BISHOP'S.**

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

THE FIRST PNEUMATIC TYRES INVENTED WERE

DUNLOP TYRES,

THE BEST IN THE WORLD

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WIRED OR BEADED EDGES.

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Electric Lighting Staffs	„ „ „ ... „	8 to 15
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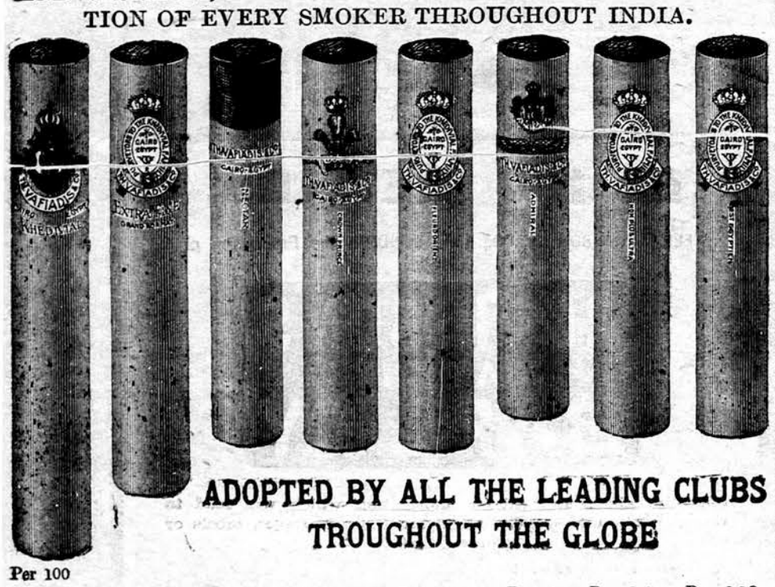

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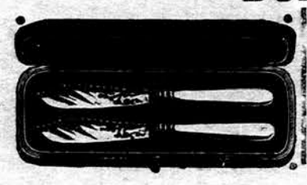
Spirit Kettle
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.



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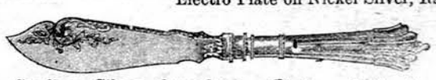

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Fluted and engraved
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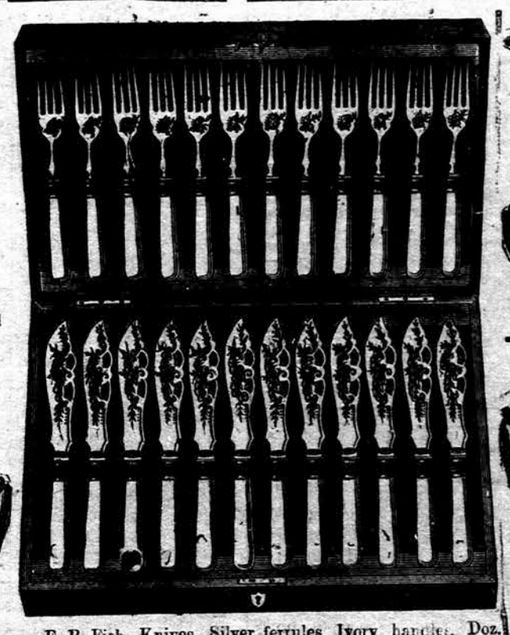

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Service of 3 Pieces.
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